RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

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The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIV NO. 130 BOMBAY THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1926. ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.
(Incorporated in England)
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are enquired to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1926			
5 June	CHINA ..		7,952
12 „	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,841
19 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
26 „	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA* ..	10,837
3 July	MOREA ..		10,918
10 „	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,502
17 „	RAJPUTANA ..		10,568
24 „	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA* ..	15,993
31 „	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
7 Aug.	RAZMAK ..	RANPURA* ..	10,585
14 „	CHINA ..		7,952
21 „	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA* ..	16,227
28 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
4 Sep	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,089
11 „	KASHMIR ..		8,085
18 „	DEVANHA ..	MOOLTAN x ..	20,847
25 „	RAJPUTANA ..		10,568
2 Oc	RAZMAK† ..		10,502
9 „	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
16 „	MALOJA* ..		20,837
23 „	RANPURA ..		10,585
30 „	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
6 No v.	KAISARI HIND ..		11,430
3 „	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA* ..	15,993
0 „	RANCHI ..		16,650
7 „	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,502
4 Dec.	RAJPUTANA ..		10,568
1 „	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA* ..	16,227
8 „	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
5 „	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,089

*Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
† Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

SPECIAL SHORT PERIOD FIRST SALOON RETURN TICKETS.

These tickets at reduced rates are available for passengers leaving Bombay on and after 5th June 1926 and arriving in Bombay 24th September 1926, both dates inclusive. The rates are as follows:—
To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train across France in both direction £130
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth

Date about	Steamers	Tons
1926		
15th July	MANORA ..	7,888
29th July	MADURA ..	8,975
12th Aug.	MATIANA ..	8,965
2nd Sept.	A STEAMER ..	—

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA

1926		
22nd June	DELTA connecting at Colombo with	Straits, China & Japan.
	NARKUNDA ..	For Australia.
12th Oct.	DEVANHA ..	China & Japan
14th „	NARKUNDA ..	Australia

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1926		
4th June	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi
9th „	KHANDALA ..	East & South Africa.
9th „	BARODA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf

* Owing to the approaching Monsoon the Monday and Saturday sailings to Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports have been discontinued and there will be sailings to Karachi direct every Wednesday and Friday.
Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.
Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
(SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
*AWA MARU ..	6028	1 June	12 June
GENOA MARU	6785	29 June	2 July
*SADO MARU	5898	28 June	12 July
SYDNEY MARU	4705	6 July	20 July
TOYOOKA MARU	7098	16 July	26 July
*TAMBA MARU	5845	29 July	12 Aug.

*Passenger Steamers.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 22270. Telegrams: "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
O.S.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Depart.
Hamburg Maru ..	K. Orihara	5,220	13 May	27 May
oBorneo M.	T. Motoshigo	5,364	„	6 June
oHeimei Maru ..	Y. Coma	4,367	13 June	20th „
xTacoma Maru ..	J. Kojima	5,858	23 „	4th Jul

o Proceeds to Karachi.
• „ Tuticorin.
x Passenger Steamer.

For particulars apply to:—
T. OHARA, Manager,
'Phone No. 22150, Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
P. O. Box No. 355.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANKING

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 78,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from January to June and at 2 per cent. per annum from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.
A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD.,
ESTABLISHED 1875.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension rate Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 80 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.
For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

ANNAS 4 A DAY
WHICH YOU EASILY & UNKNOWNLY SPEND
IF DEPOSITED UNDER THE ATTRACTIVE SCHEME OF THE
NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907)
WILL MAKE YOU FREE FROM ANXIETIES AND WORRIES OF BOTH
OLD AGE and FAMILY PROVISIONS
AFTER 25 YEARS
YOU GET Rs. 1500 IN CASH
AND A POLICY OF Rs. 1500 FULLY PAID-UP
Rs. 3000 PAYABLE AFTER DEATH
WHETHER YOU DIE EARLY OR LIVE LONG YOU ARE NO LOSER
GIVE US AN OPPORTUNITY TO TELL YOU HOW IS IT
For all Particulars and forms apply to:
BRANCH SECRETARY.
Bombay Branch,
Customs Building, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay
KARTIK & CO., Managing Agents,
Head Office: 5/7, OLIVE ST., CALCUTTA.
AGENTS WANTED
ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax
Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
496-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997

BUY THE BEST
KATNI
"CASTLE" BRAND.
PORTLAND CEMENT
IS THE BEST
GUARANTEED OVER THE BRITISH STANDARD SPECIFICATION (REVISED 1925.)
THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.
AGENTS:—C. MACDONALD & Co.,
LAXMI BUILDING, BALLARD ROAD, FORT, ... BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

THE VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd
(Incorporated in India)
Fire, Marine, Motor Car and workmen's Compensation Insurance transacted
CHAIRMAN—Sir JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, BART
CHIEF AGENTS—Messrs. CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SON. Ltd
HEAD OFFICE—Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED:—1910:
Dividend declared annually since 1922 at 30 %
The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor, Premium Re. 1 or 8 annas per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA, Or to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents Roof Building, D'Lima Street, Mazagon—Bombay)

B.C.P.W. "ANTISEPTIC Tooth Powder An ideal dentifrice for daily use.
"B.C.P.W." RODOFEN Best Antiseptic Dental Cream
MANUFACTURED BY
BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, Ld.
Can be had from all chemists or from their SOLE AGENTS,
THE POPULAR PHARMACY (Regd.)
(Phone No. 40784.)
18, Lamington Road, GRANT ROAD and at Sandhurst Road, GIRGAUM

TO-DAY and TO-MORROW
WHO KNOWS
What is going to happen?
But
1. Mumtaz muddle, Bureaucratic tactics, renowned Indian Chiefs driven to misfortunes, Mahatma Gandhi's mental and bodily changes, Ramsay Macdonald Labour Government's expected brutal murder soon after its birth, recent Japan and American Earthquakes, the recent fall in Broach-Cotton from 424, 410 to 340, all these important events, predicted long before, turned exact!
By
THE UNIVERSAL ASTROLOGICAL AND STATISTICAL BUREAU, INDORE, C. I.
2. In your case too their predictions must turn correct; consult and remove your present worries in all matters!!
3. Send your birth data with time, date, month and year with 5 to 10 Rs. remittance and see your past, present and future, how wonderfully and exactly is predicted!!!
! CHECK FAILURES! SAVE LOSSES !
Our representative:—
Short stay:— WATSON HOTEL, Room No. 111 NEAR MUSEUM, BOMBAY.
COTTON FORECAST;—A SPECIALITY.

PROFESSOR
GAJJAR'S PLAGUE SPECIFICS
(80 P. C. CURE)
PLAGUE SOLUTION:—for internal administration
BUBO OINTMENT:—for external application
GERMICIDE:—Preventive for Plague, Cholera, etc.
LIVER SOLUTION:—Best Laxative and purgative
AGUE MIXTURE:—for Malaria and Dengue, etc
Best Cologne Water, all B. P. Tinctures, etc.
For Particulars write To:— M. J. GAJJAR,
IONIC PHARMACY, GIRGAUM, BOMBAY. 4.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

4% LOAN 1960-1970

ISSUE PRICE Rs. 88 PER CENT.

CONVERSION TERMS.

The following Bonds will be accepted as the equivalent of cash in subscription to the loan at the rates stated below per Rs. 100 of the nominal value of each Bond.

6%	Bonds 1926	Rs. 101		
6%	Bonds 1927	Rs. 102	As.	4
5½%	Bonds 1928	Rs. 106	As.	8

DATES OF THE LOAN

Subscriptions will be received from the 7th June, 1926.

The Loan will be closed without notice to subscriptions in cash and 6% Bonds 1926 as soon as it appears that the total subscriptions in these two forms amount to approximately

25 Crores

and in any case not later than the 26th June, 1926.

Subscriptions in the form of 6% Bonds 1927 and 5½% Bonds 1928 will be received without limit of amount up to the 26th June, 1926.

For further particulars apply to the Local Head Office or Branch of the Imperial Bank of India, the DEPUTY CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, Bombay or any Government Treasury.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

Election of a Councillor to fill up a casual vacancy in the E. (Byculla) Ward

THE above election being a contested Election, I hereby publish, as required by Section 27 (2) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act III of 1888 as amended by Bombay Act I of 1925, the names of the persons validly nominated with their respective abodes and descriptions and the names of the persons subscribing their respective nomination papers as proposers and seconders.

No.	Name of the Candidate.	Abode.	Description.	Nominated by	Seconded by
1	Mr. Damodar Sadashiv Dongre.	193, Foras Road.	Merchant.	Mr. Vankat Ashana.	Mr. Narayan Bhau Powar.
2	Mr. Kharshedji Sorabji Dhondi.	25-K, Parel Road.	Constructional Engineer.	Mr. Adarji Mancherji Dalal. Mr. Nizamudin Abdul Rahim Khatib. Mr. Popatlal Mulchand.	Mr. Jamsetji Edalji Saklatwala. Mr. Mahamed Hakim Haji Dinmahamad. Mr. Harsi Valla.
3	Rao Saheb Manaji Rajuji Kalewar.	120, Kamatipura 3rd Street.	Contractor.	Mr. Shankar Krishnaji Pupala. Mr. Vithal Gangaram. Mr. Shankar Sayana Parsha.	Mr. S. L. Silam, B.A., LL.B. Mr. Lakshman Venkoji. Mr. Chinapa Krishnaji Pupala.
4	Mr. Punjabhai Thakarsi, M. L. C.	3, New Nagpada Road.	Landlord and Merchant.	Mr. Ravji Sojpal. Mr. Nensi Bhojraj. Mr. Polan Sojpal. Mr. Haji Essa Haji Usman Poonawala. Mr. Ramchandra Arjunrao Gole. Dr. Meherjibhoy Fardunji Bisni, M.B.B.S., J.P.	Mr. Lalji Teju. Mr. Keshavji Virji. Mr. Raghavji Shivji. Mr. G. Charles. Mr. Ambashankar Manishankar Tripathi. Mr. Framji Merwanji Dehanid Daduna.
5	Mr. Ramchandra Santuram Asavale, J.P.	24, Umarkhadi Road.	Landlord and Vice-President of the Bombay Textile Labour Union.	Mr. Syad Munawar, B.A. Mr. Abdul Rahim Dimtimkar, J.P. Mr. Bhagvantrao Gangaram Chawan, L.M.E. Dr. A. F. Henriques, J.P., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. Mr. Laxman Genuji Varadi.	Mr. Mahamad Ebrahim Champa Nagori. Mr. Ismail Habibula. Mr. Shankar Govind. Mr. Atmaram Babaji Bagve. Mr. Sayad Imtiaz Mehod Husein.
6	Mr. Vaikunthrai Ambalal Desai, B.A.	6, Hughes Road.	Merchant.	Mr. Mahamad Kassam Patel. Dr. C. L. D'Avoine, M.D. Mr. P. Guidera. Mr. Shankar Krishnaji Pupala. Mr. E. W. Reid. Mr. Washington Faller.	Mr. R. B. Wadia. Mr. Haji Mahamad Ramjanali. Mr. B. R. Karanjia. Mr. Darabsha Rustamji Kapadia. Mr. A. Nissim. The Byculla District Congress Committee.

The Poll will be taken on TUESDAY, the 8th June, 1926, from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. (B. T.), at the place mentioned below:—

WARD.	POLLING PLACE.
E (BYCULLA).	At the junction of Clare Road and Victoria Gardens Road on the plot belonging to the City Improvement Trust.

Voting papers will be supplied only to persons appearing to be entitled to vote and each such person will be supplied with one voting paper only on his personally applying for it.

The Voting papers will be supplied free of charge on the day of the Poll at the Polling place from 8 a.m. (B. T.).

In the case of a Company other than a Joint Stock Company or a Firm entered in the Ward Roll as a voter, voting papers will be issued to a member or partner of such Company or Firm whose name has been communicated to the Assessor and Collector under Section 28 (e) of the Municipal Act as having been authorised to vote at the Ward Election on behalf of such Company or Firm or where no such name has been so communicated, to any person who produces to the Polling Officer a General Power of Attorney from such Firm or Company.

Separate compartments for filling in voting papers will be provided in the Polling booth and none but the voters wishing to fill in their voting papers will be admitted to these compartments. The Superintending Polling Officer will give such assistance as may be required to any voter, who is by reason of illiteracy, physical or other disability unable to vote in the manner prescribed. No persons except the voters, the candidates and their agents authorised by the Municipal Commissioner in this behalf will be allowed to enter the polling booths.

The attention of candidates and voters is invited to Sections 171 (b), 171 (c), 171 (d), 171 (e) and 171 (f) of the Indian Penal Code (XLV of 1860) as amended by the Indian Elections Offences and Enquiries Act, XXXIX of 1920.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 1st June, 1926.

H. K. KIRPALANI,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.

C26731

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are Published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	..... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	..... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	..... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	..... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE TO ARTISTS.

A PRIZE of Rs. 200 is offered for a POSTER for the Poona Agricultural Exhibition, Size 40in. by 28in. Designs which may be in oil or water colour should reach the Deputy Director of Agriculture, S. C. D., and General Secretary, Presidency Agricultural Show, Poona, not later than JUNE 21ST.

The lettering should be as follows:—

"BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AGRICULTURAL SHOW, POONA, 1926."

If any further information is required it may be obtained from the Principal, School of Art, Bombay.

26642

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of FIRE BRIGADE SUPERINTENDENT. Applicants must possess fair knowledge of English, Hindi and Mechanism. Starting pay Rs. 100 per month rising to Rs. 125 per month with an increment of Rs. 5 per month annually. The post is permanent and the engagement terminable after two months' notice on the part of the serving party. Apply with copies of testimonials to the INSPECTOR-GENERAL, State Police, INDORE CITY.

26686

NOTICE.

UNDER Section 47 of Bombay Act VII of 1925, The Andheri Co-operative Consumers' Society, Ltd., is ordered to be wound up by the Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Bombay Presidency and the Industrial Organiser, Co-operative Societies Bombay is appointed Liquidator under the same Section.

NOTICE is hereby given to all shareholders and creditors of the said Society to register their claims in this office, on or before the 30th June, 1926.

(Sd.) C. M. MAKDAVALA
Industrial Organiser C. S. and Liquidator.

9, Bake House Lane, Fort, Bombay.
2nd June, 1926. C26730

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN on behalf of our client Mr. GIRDHARDAS DHARAMSI that our client's uncle DOSSABHAI VISHRAM died possessed of immoveable properties, situate at Kirol, near Ghatkopar, in Bombay Suburban District, bearing Entry No. 899, Survey No. 76, Municipal Nos. 152, 154. The said deceased left a Will and his widow Bai Hirabai obtained from the High Court, Bombay, probate thereof. Under the Will of the said deceased all the residuary estate of the deceased including the said immoveable properties is after the death of the said Bai Hirabai, distributable among our client's sons Purshotam and Chaturbhuj and the said Bai Hirabai is under the said Will debarred from all right of selling or mortgaging or transferring in any manner whatever the said properties belonging to the estate of the said deceased Dosabhai Vishram. Our client is informed that the said Hirabai is trying to raise money on the security of the said property or otherwise to dispose of or to deal with the same which she has no right to do. The public are therefore hereby warned against advancing any amount to the said Bai Hirabai on the security of the said property or any portion thereof or in any way dealing with the same or any portion thereof and if any one does so in spite of this warning, he will do the same at his own risk and the estate of the said deceased shall not be in any way responsible for the same.

Dated this 1st day of June, 1926.

MANCHERSHAH & NARMADASHANKER,
Solicitors, High Court.

C26713

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ON and from 10th June, 1926, Parsik and Mumbra Stations, on this railway will be TEMPORARILY CLOSED for passenger traffic and a temporary flag station opposite Mumbra Station for passenger traffic only will be opened.

D. S. BURN,
Chief Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 1st June, 1926.

26723

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 746 of 1926.

TULSIDAS GORDHANDAS KHATAV, of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant and landed proprietor, residing at 33, New Marine Lines, within the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

RANCHHOD BHANA RAMJI, of Calcutta, Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Bilaspur. ..... Defendant.

Sir,

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiff abovenamed has filed a suit against you for recovering from you the sum of Rs. 12,000 with interest thereon at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum from the 23rd of March, 1923, till judgment, costs and interest on judgment at 6 per cent. per annum till payment.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the hearing of this suit has been fixed on TUESDAY, the 22nd day of June, 1926, at 11-30 a.m. (S. T.). Please also take notice that in default of your appearance at the time aforesaid the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 2nd day of June, 1926.

VRAJLAL & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

C26727

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of LALOOBHAI NAGINDAS, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, Shed Foreman, Goods Department, B. B. and C. I. Rly., Carnac Bunder, and having his place of residence at Bhuleshwar, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.

HIRALAL CHHAGANLAL and BHAIDAS JAMNADAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, Executors named in the said Will, residing at Anantwady and at Dady Sheth Agiary Lane, respectively, outside the Fort of Bombay ... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Twenty-fourth day of May in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and twenty-six and in the Seventeenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
For Registrar.

R. B. PATEL,

The 24th day of May, 1926.

Messrs. SHAH & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

C26728

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.

SALE TO-DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AS WELL AS THE MACHINERIES, STOCK, TOOLS, ETC., OF THE LITHO PRESS AND OF THE NATIONAL INDUSTRIES AND ART MANUFACTURING CO., AT SANKLI STREET, BYCULLA.

Under instructions from Messrs. Little & Co., Attorneys for the Bank of Baroda, Ltd. the Mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of Purshotam Vishram Mowji, Anandrao Gopinath Hate, Ambaji Gangaram Pulee, Jaganath Gangaram Pulee and Dattatraya Gangaram Pulee trading under the name and style of Hate and Co., the Mortgagors, and in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the Mortgage dated the 15th December, 1922, made between Purshotam Vishram Mowji of the first part, Anandrao Gopinath Hate, Ambaji Gangaram Pulee, Jaganath Gangaram Pulee and Dattatraya Gangaram Pulee of the second part and the Bank of Baroda Ltd., of the third part, Messrs. CRAWFORD and CO., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY the 3rd day of June 1926, at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises of Messrs. Hate and Co., at Sankli Street, Byculla, the property and machineries stock, tools, etc., described below:—

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of the Foras Tenure together with the messuage tenement or house and a shed and all other structures standing thereon situate lying and being at Sankli Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1088.5 square yards or thereabouts and registered along with other land in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 20, 95, 96, New Nos. 13531, 13602, Old Survey No. 283, 284, 294 and New Survey Nos. 1, 2, 3/3549, Cadastral No. 1/1743 (Division) and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of the Indian Institute of Science vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, on or towards the West by other property of the Lessor rented to Purshotam and Company, on or towards the North by the Sankli Street aforesaid, and on or towards the South by the property belonging to Sir D. J. Tata and R. J. Tata and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward Nos. 3910(2) and Street No. 97 A and are in the occupation of the Mortgagors.

DESCRIPTION OF THE MACHINERIES ETC., OF THE LITHO PRESS AT SANKLI STREET, BYCULLA.

Litho hand-press and printing machines varnishing, cutting, punching, perforating and wire stitching machines, tin plate bending and shearing machines, engraving, drilling and eyeletting machines, electric motors, 2/55 H. P. Crossley Oil Engine 25 H. P. photographic apparatus, cameras, lenses, illuminating plant, job-press, litho stone polishing machine, Singer Sewing and hemming machines, gilding and binding press, printing machine with automatic feeder, motor and accessories, cranes, shaftings, pulleys, litho stones, papers, inks, motor cars, gas stoves, etc., etc.

DESCRIPTION OF THE MACHINERIES TOOLS, ETC., OF THE NATIONAL INDUSTRIES, AND ART MANUFACTURING CO., LYING AT SANKLI STREET, BYCULLA.

The following machineries are in packed cases:—

20 H. P. Ruston Oil Engine, moulding machines, saw bench, moulding cutters, circular saws, decorating and embossing machines and dyes, grinding machines, drilling machines, wooden hand-planes, moulds for toys, statues, animals, etc., steel scraps, vices, blowers, lorries, pulleys, shaftings, lathe, formulas, stock in trade, etc., etc., and cupboards, benches, chairs, stools, sofas show cases etc., etc.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Little and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, at their office at Central Bank Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

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NOTICES!

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3689 of 1919.

RADHAKISSON RAMJIWAN, a firm doing business as Brokers at Dhunji Street, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

KHIMJI HIRJI KAYANI, of Bombay,, Jain Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Girgaum, outside the Fort of Bombay, doing business under the name and style of K. H. Kayani and Coy ..... Defendant.

and

Suit No. 203 of 1920.

KHIMJI HIRJI KAYANI, of Bombay, Jain Hindu Inhabitant, a Cotton Merchant carrying on business in the name of K. H. Kayani and Company and residing at Gamdevi, outside the Fort ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

RADHAKISSON RAMJIWAN, a firm, which till lately was carrying on business as Cotton Merchants at Dhanji Street, outside the Fort ..... Defendants.

and

SHALIGRAM NARAYANDAS a firm, carrying on business as Merchants Shroffs and Bankers at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, the Assignee of a Consent Decree passed on the 13th February 1924, in the above suits in favour of the Assignors Radhakisson Ramjiwan a firm the Plaintiffs in suit No. 3689 of 1919 and Defendants in Suit No. 203 of 1920 ..... Applicants.

To,

(1.) Radhakisson Ramjiwan, the Plaintiffs in the 1st Suit.

(a.) KHIMJI HIRJI KAYANI, the Defendant in the 1st Suit.

TAKE NOTICE that you are hereby required under O. XXI R. 16 of the Code of Civil Procedure to appear in person or by advocate or attorney of this Court before the Sitting Judge in Chambers on the 10th day of June, 1926, at 11-15 in the forenoon, to show cause (if any you have but not otherwise) why the Consent Decree passed in the above suit on the 13th day of February, 1921, in favour of Radhakisson Ramjiwan and by them transferred to Shaligram Narayandas the Assignee abovenamed should not be executed by the said transferee against you the said Khimji Hirji Kayani.

Dated this 12th day of January, 1926.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P B. MALABARI,
Prothonotary.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 30th day of April, 1926.

MESSRS. TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO.,
Attorneys for the Assignee.

C26729

To quickly get rid of Sciatica

There are many things capable of giving temporary relief from the agony of Sciatica, but you will find that De Witt's Pills do much more than this. They reach the cause of the trouble. They enable your kidneys to dispose of the uric acid that is irritating the great sciatic nerve and thus completely banish your pain.

You need not hesitate to try De Witt's Pills. They have been used successfully for upwards of forty years and many thousands of people praise them as a reliable and speedy remedy for Sciatica.

Ask your Chemist To-day for

De WITT'S
KIDNEY AND BLADDER
PILLS

The circular enclosed in every box gives full directions for the use of De Witt's Pills, and they may be taken with confidence and safety by men, women and children. *De Witt's Pills are never touched by hand and they contain no animal fats nor any harmful or habit-forming drugs.* Take them for *Scalding Pains, Rheumatism, Urinary Disorders, Backache, Bladder Trouble, Lumbago, Sciatica, or painful Joints* and in every case they will give prompt relief and quickly effect a cure. Your nearest chemist sells De Witt's Pills and the moderate price places them within your easy reach. Ask for a box to-day.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA
PER WORD
CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Men everywhere desirous earning Rs. 60 weekly. Complete working instructions for 5 annas stamps. Apply BUSINESS SERVICE BUREAU, 10, Temple Road, Colombo, Ceylon.
A R3253

WANTED—A smart CANVASSER to fill up vacancies of shops, and rooms at Parel. Salary Rs. 40. Permanent. Apply Box No 400, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle"
A 3263

WANTED—A COMPETENT TEACHER, to coach students in Book-keeping and Accountancy for a well known Institution. Applicants with previous experience in teaching will be preferred. Apply Box No. 100, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle"

WANTED—A GRADUATE with honours in English to teach English in higher classes for a Local High School. Apply to Post Box No. 108, General Post Office, Bombay.
A R3271

WANTED—All to know that Excellent training in Typewriting, Shorthand is given at the POPULAR SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal, oppo. Thakkar Bros., Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.
M

WANTED—Energetic and Influential MANAGERS and Agents for the local branches and agencies of a large import and export house, in each town, on liberals terms. Cash security Rs. 5,000 for branch and Rs. 2,000 for agency is essential. Apply for further particulars to Box No. 1694, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3249

REQUIRED IMMEDIATELY—ASSISTANT SALESMAN for the pushing of Victuals especially in Irani Shops, preference will be given to an Irani young man, who wants to be trained up as an expert Salesman. Terms etc., according to qualifications. Please apply with full particulars to Box No. 1695, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle"
A R3267

SITUATIONS WANTED.

HINDU UNDERGRADUATE will coach up backward students. Write Box No. 1697, Advt. Dept. 'Bombay Chronicle'
B R3270

AN experienced, energetic Hindu UNDERGRADUATE wants PUPILS, upto 5th Standard. Success guaranteed. Please reply Box No. 1698, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R3272

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

SINGLE FOUR-FIVE ROOMED COTTAGES, 500 yards mango grove, for SALE, Malad, Goregaum Road, close to either Station. From Rs. 8,500 or Hire Purchase. Mr. KAMAT, Pleader, Picket Road, also to LET from Rs. 50 or offer.
G 26.24

BATCH of Four or Six ready four-five roomed, terraced Cottages, with Porticos or verandahs, and Four more under construction, with part-excavated large reservoir, 15 to 25 thousand yards Area, thickly Mango groved touching Ghodbunder Road close to Goregaum and Malad Stations, FOR SALE from 45 to 65 Thousand, or offers. Mr. KAMAT, Pleader, Picket Road.
G26725

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—For Factory or Godown, big PLOT, with sheds, Electric power and light installation on Lamington Road. SUNDERDAS SAW MILLS, opposite Reay Road, Bombay.
C R3269

TO LET—Large and airy up-to-date SHOW-ROOM with electric fans and lights on ground floor of west-wing of Jiji house, Ravelin Street, Fort. Apply UNIVERSAL TRADING COMPANY, LTD., Hashmat Mehel, Chaupatty.
C R3240

PERSONAL.

SUMMER!—Where are thy terrors? LEMON CREAM, the wonderful brain cooler, sold by PERSIAN INDIAN RESTAURANT near Imperial Cinema, has taken the sting out of thee!
P R3253

EDUCATIONAL.

TECHNICAL AND COMMERCIAL TRAINING.—A thorough knowledge of your Profession or Trade is essential to ensure success in your career. We can train you in your spare time and shall send you full particulars of our courses. Apply (stating your profession) to the REGISTRAR, INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS OF LONDON, 17, Murzban Road, Fort, Bombay.
M R4391

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS

MANGO and LICHI FRUITS—BIG, rose-scented Lichies 400, Rs. 4/-; 800 Rs. 7/8. BOMBAY, KISHANBHOG, LANGRA 100 Rs. 9; 50 Rs. 5. Packing, freight extra. Price with order. Send 1 anna stamp for a catalogue of the Grafts. SUPERINTENDENT, BEHAR FRUIT STORES, No. 22, Darbhanga.
F R3220

FINEST KULU FRUIT—Pears from 20th July, Apples 1st August, 9lbs. basket Rs. 5/6/— sent V. P. P. to all parts of India inclusive of packing and postage. Agent: ARAMGARH and RAI. SEN ORCHARDS, Kulu, PUNJAB.
F R3166

QUETTA LOVELY FRUITS, fresh and dry of Special Quality, are always supplied. AFGHANISTAN FRUIT AGENCY, QUETTA.
R1327

KULU APPLES AND PEARS.—Beautiful Apples and Pears from the late Colonel Rennick's Orchards. This fruit is renowned and is of the very best. 9 lb. basket for Rs. 5/8, postage included. Apply MANAGER, Hall Estate, Naggar (Kulu).
20522

PROFESSION.

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY. (Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS OF THE Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for Ans. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, DysPepsia, etc., etc., PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy). 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah)

N. B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," A guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 Extra.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR.

"Bombay Chronicle"
Readers St. Fort Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

YO, HO, HO!
AND A BOTTLE OF RUM

You remember Stevenson's universally known pirate lyric which goes:

Fifteen men on a dead man's chest,
Yo ho, ho, and a bottle of rum!

SEE
DOROTHY GISH
WITH
LEON ERROL
IN

CLOTHES PIRATE

A SIDE-SPLITTING COMEDY
SEE
THE SEA BATTLE OF THE AGES
BROADSIDES OF LAUGHTER
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE.
TIME 6-30 and 10 P. M.

PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

Under the kind patronage of
H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda,

GANDHARV NATAK MANDALI
Will stage
AT THE RIPON THEATRE
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY
ON
SATURDAY, 5th June at 3 p.m.
SPECIALLY on ACCOUNT of HOLIDAY.
and
SUNDAY, 6th June, at 3 p.m.
McNAKA
RATES AS USUAL.

CINEMA MAJESTIC
Presents THIS WEEK
ROYAL ART STUDIO'S
SUPER PRODUCTION
RAJA BHOJ
Time and Rates as usual.

PRIMAPHONE
PORTABLE MODELS.

Primaphone Portable Models are Icompa and real Portables in their true sens In travelling by Rail or on Boardship or on Picnic they are your most enjoyable Travelling Companions. Built of solid wood polished in Oak, Mahogany or Walnut, protected with Nickelled Corners fitted with Leather covered Steel Handle; and two Nickelled Locks; with separate compartment for carrying 12 ten Inch Records; equipped with most reliable all steel Swiss Motor Nickelled Tonearm and Imperial Sound Box.
Model No. 152 Single Spring Motor Rs. 70
" " 155 Double " " " 80
Delivered free at any Railway Station in India.
Sole Distributors for India Burma & Ceylon.
Bombay Phono General Agency,
520-522, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY
Telephone No. 23458.
Telegrams: Primaphone

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 2.
S S Rajput, Brekken, Akyab.
S S Badarpur Wright, Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 3.
S S Clan Ranold, Laird, Calcutta.
S S Golden Sea, Garbutt, Durban.
S S Skuld, Gabrielson, Bangkok.

LOADING.

June 2.
Steamer Marienfels for Hamburg.
Steamer Baroda for Busreh.
Steamer Awa Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Badarpur for Rangoon.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(WEDNESDAY, June 2.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Marienfels 4679 Karachi N.F L Edwards Ltd.
2 China, 4173, London, 5/6, M M and Co.
3 Clan Ronald, 3446, Calcutta 4/6 J Finlay and Co.
4 Hatimura 4169, Karachi, 8/6 W M and Co.
6 Lauterfels, 3834, Karachi 6/6, L Edwards Ltd.
7 C Bristol, 4345, Karachi, 2/6, K Nixon and Co.
8 Awa Maru 3717 Kobe 12/6 N Y Kaisha.
10 Khandalla, 3,289, Durban 9/6, M M and Co
11 C/Milan, 2558, Dunkirk, 6/6, K Nixon and Co
12 Dred George Lloyd, 440, NF, NF, Mazagon Dock Co
13 Nippon, 4102, Dunkirk, 2/6, Graham's Trading Co.
14 Genova 4261 Genoa 15/6 L T and M Italiana.
15 Marie Maersk 3037, Genoa N.F. Grahams Tdg. Co.
16 War Krishna, 3521, Abadan, N.F., Grahams Tdg. Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Scindia, 3281, Glasgow 8/6, Graham's Tdg. Co.
3 Bankura, 1905, P Gulf, 2/6, M M and Co.
5 Skuld 643, Colombo, 2/6, F F Campbell and Co.
6 Bassano, 2,790, Rangoon, 7/6 J Finlay and Co.
7 Borneo Maru, 4264, Karachi 7/6, O S Kaisha.
10/11 Rajput 3150 Java 4/6 T Morrison and Co.
14 Indira, 298, Malabar Coast Ports 2/6 Bombay Steamships.
15 Baroda 1899 P. Gulf 9/6 M M & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Gairsoppa, 3,227, NF, NF, M M and Co.
C/R Jalavihar, 3,381, NF, NF, Scindia S N Co
B Alipore 3,241, Japan, 2/6, M M & Co.
K Hatipara, 4893, NF, NF, M M and Co.

EXPORTS.

June 2.

S S Scindia for Liverpool:—150 bales hemp, F F Campbell an Co. Ld. 25 bales cotton F F Campbell & Co Ld. 135 cwt. cotton seed, J A Begbie and Co. Ld.; 26 bales wool R Alimahomed 82 bales wool The Bombay Co. Ld. 23 bales cotton Ralli Bros. 1000 cwt myrabolams, K Megjee; 60 cwt wool, M Nissim.

For Glasgow:—65 cwt shooks J E Jowitt & Co. Ld 14 cwt heads & iron hoops J E Jowitt and Co. Ld. 10 cwt iron hoops, J E Jowitt and Co. Ld.

For Marseilles:—15 bales cotton fly. B Meyer and Co. 30 bales cotton fly V N Joshi 208 cwt gum Arabic G Lallubhoy.

For Philadelphia:—407 cases goat skin Buckey and Co.

S S China for London:—15 bales hemp F F Campbell & Co. 25 bales cow hides H Noormahomed and H Eisaji 13 bales goat and sheep skin H Noormahomed and H Eisa; 19 bales cow hides Ladhabhoy Tharia & Sons; 11 bdle fox skins H A M Sawal; 1 bale carpets D Chellaram; 64 casks goat skins Nizamuddin & Co. 2000 cwt massoor M Thadhani and Co. 16 nos. empty cylinders B Mond & Co. Ld. 17 bales fox and jackal skin H A Ebrahimoff 6 bundles woollen carpets H A Ebrahimoff 9 bundles cow hides J Govind and Co. 3 bdles goat and sheep skin J Govind and Co. 1 bdles woollen carpets F Hajioff 4 bundles lamb skins F Hajioff; 2 tons Bauxite ore Shaw Wallace & Co.

For Constantinople:—37 bdles woollen carpets H Ebrahimoff.

S S City of Agra for Liverpool:—500 cwt Dill seed J A Begbie and Co. Ld.

S S Genova for Genoa:—35 bales waste Gorio Ld. 1500 cwt linseed Gorio Ld. 330 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co. Ld. 110 bales cotton E Spinner and Co. 10 bales cotton O Jivanlal & Co. 1000 cwt. linseed J A Begbie and Co. Ld. 1000 cwt ground nuts Volkart Bros.; 220 bales cotton K Visram and Co. 110 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ld. 110 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Lauterfels for Gothenburg:—16 cwt cardamoms R S Tata & Co.

For Stockholm:—10 cwt cardamoms R S Tata & Co.

For Malmo:—10 cwt cardamoms R S Tata & Co.

For Antwerp:—1000 tons manganese ore The Central India Mining Co. Ld.

For Hamburg:—21 cwt gum kadaya P Koowarjee & Co.

S S Marienfels for Hull:—13004 cwt myrabolams P Mathradas & Co. Ld.

For Rotterdam:—50 bales cotton C Jivanlal & Co.

For Hamburg:—110 bales cotton A Khimji & Co.

S S City of Milan for Barcelona:—150 bales cotton K M Nathoo; 200 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

For Dunkirk:—449 bales cotton E D Sassoon and Co. Ld.

S S Awa Maru for Nagasaki:—100 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ld.

For Nagoya:—600 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.

For Shanghai:—250 bales W H Brady & Co. 275 bales cotton K M Nathoo; 350 bales cotton Patel Cotton Co. Ld. 1000 cotton T M Kaisha Ld. 1500 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ld. 1000 cotton Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.

For Hongkong:—500 bales cotton grey twist David Sassoon & Co. Ld. 300 cwt. shark fins H A Mohamed & Sons; 55 cwt fish maws H A Mohamed & Sons; 10 cwt ivory A J Calcuttawalla and Co. 100 bales grey cotton twist E D Sassoon & Co. Ld.

For Yokohama:—500 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ld. 500 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ld.

For Kobe:—4 cwt ivory A J Calcuttawalla & Co. 700 bales cotton G Dossa & Co. 95 bales cotton J Divaji & Co.; 300 bales cotton K M Nathoo; 500 bales cotton Japan Trading & Mfg. Co. Ld. 500 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ld.; 100 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ld. 1600 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ld. 4000 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.

For Yokkaichi:—841 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ld. 500 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.

S S Borneo Maru for Kobe:—150 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co. Ld. 43 bales cotton Ali Bros.

ADEN NOTES.

GERMAN & BRITISH COMMERCIAL RIVALRY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ADEN, May 23.

History repeats itself is no doubt true. What we used to believe to be mere legendary tales have been proved when Aden was surprised by a heavy torrent of rain. On Monday, the 10th instant, a gust of wind blew from towards the East and hardly a few minutes passed when showers descended which deceived people into thinking that it was the usual drizzling Aden so frequently gets every summer; but the drops of rain became thicker and thicker till it was clear that rain has assumed a serious aspect. Hardly 15 minutes passed when streams of water rushed on bringing in its trail numerous wooden boxes and even bales of cloths, damaged stone walls brought down boulders from the top of hills and in short played the same havoc which people of Aden said it used to play in ancient days. The world famed Aden Tanks were filled within 15 minutes and water flowed out of them into the town. Some houses were merged in water and people had to be saved from drowning.

COMMERCE OF ADEN.

The commerce of Aden has entirely changed. The markets of Aden are now flooded with German goods. Japan beat a retreat and the tussle between English and German goods is very stiff, but the latter is having the upper hand. Several German firms have been opened and even a German Consular Office has been established at Steamer Point. With the advent of electricity it is expected that German business in this commodity will thrive immensely. But the progress of electrifying Aden is very slow and laborious. The work which was estimated to be completed within 1 year has taken several years with nearly-three-fourths of the work still in hand.

MAIN PASS OF ADEN.

This is the second time that colossal boulders slipped down this Main Pass and it is only providential that no human life has been endangered. But should we not request the local authorities of this place to arrange to thoroughly survey the hills forming this Main Pass and remove all loose boulders by blasting them before human life is endangered. The whole traffic of Aden passes through this pass and if nothing is done it is as certain as death that some day a catastrophe will happen.

ALLEGED FAVOURITISM ON RAILWAYS

Mr. Jhabvala writes as follows:—

Some time ago information elicited from various sources went to show that the present Railway authorities on the G.I.P. and B.B. & C.I. lines were introducing unfortunate racial distinctions and had issued special orders to engage largely the services of Anglo-Indians and Christian converts at the cost of other more deserving and suitable candidates who had the misfortune to belong to other different races and communities. That the question of service in a semi-Government institution like the Railways should be based on racial differences was highly objectionable. Accordingly a protest was sent to the Agent of the B.B. & C.I. Railway lines in which a case was made out for engagement of servants only on the basis of dessert and merit. But I am pained to say that all considerations of discretion are set aside and no less than 75 to 160 Anglo-Indian old men and boys and Christian converts are employed in the Traffic branch between Colaba and the Suburbs. I do not protest against these men being employed but certainly their employment on racial basis is condemnable. No service should be involved in a racial issue for nothing is more gravely perilous to economic society than such a disastrous step. The reason why the Railway Companies are pursuing the present policy is the influence of the Anglo-Indian Unemployment Bureau exercised over the Railway authorities. I am afraid no possible control of an effective nature can be exercised to curb the growing menace unless the Traffic Department has a huge Union of their own

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

June 2.

A drop of 3 points in old crop and 4 points to unchanged in new crop in New York futures has been reported to-day. Early the market advanced but later eased on some long liquidation Liverpool has been reported 2 points up.

Messrs. Dremnan and Co. have received, the following cable dated 1st June from this Liverpool friends Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co.:—

"Market quiet but steady. There is more disposition to operate. Rain is reported in some sections. Crop is generally late two or three weeks in Central and Northern Texas."

Report of Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co:

There is no special feature in the American markets. Everything depends upon the weather. At present temperatures are warmer and if this continues it will favour growth, though rain is needed in some Sections.

A small decline being reported in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened half a rupee lower with Broach July/August at Rs. 347 and gradually advanced to Rs. 348½ on Shroffs buying and closed at Rs. 347½. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 346½ and going down to Rs. 346 closed at Rs. 346½. Bazar operators were moderate buyers.

Business in new Broach April/May opened to-day at Rs. 334. At the opening Commission Houses and Shroffs were buyers and values jumped to Rs. 336½. Round about this level some Offices were sellers and the market eased to Rs. 332 and closed at Rs. 332½. Oomra July opened at Rs. 326½ and fluctuating within a rupe closed at the same rate. New Oomra January opened at Rs. 312 and closed easier at Rs. 310½. Shroffs were sellers whilst one Japanese firm was a moderate buyer. Bengal July was nominally quoted Rs. 263. New Bengal January opened to-day at Rs. 267 and closed easier at Rs. 262 on Commission Houses and general selling.

A steady demand was in being for Ready cotton yesterday, Millwalas being buyers of inferior descriptions whilst Exporters were taking up only nice lots.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

Bombay, June 2.

Fully Good Broach April/May 1927	331
Fully Good Broach July/August	346½
Fully Good Bengal Dec./January 26/27	26½
Fully Good Bengal July	262
Fine Oomra July	326
Fine Oomra Dec./Jan. 26/27	311

SPOT QUOTATINS.

DESCRIPTION.

Bombay, June 2.

M. G. Bengal Superfine 285, Fine 270, F. Good 260, Good 252.

M. G. Surat Superfine 417, Fine 412, F. Good 402, Good 392.

M. G. Oomra No. 3 Superfine 337, Fine 327, F. Good 312.

M. G. Central Provinces No. 1 Superfine 372, Fine 362, F. Good 347.

M. G. Central Provinces No. 2 Superfine 360, Fine 350, F. Good 335.

M. G. Broach No. 2 Superfine 360, Fine 352, F. Good 344, Good 336.

M. G. Southerns F. Good 327, Good 327, F. G. Fair 307.

M. A. Punjab/Americans Superfine 368, Fine 360, F. Good 352, Good 344.

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, June 2.

Fully Good Broach April/May 1927	332
Fully Good Broach July/Aug.	347
Fully Good Bengal Dec./Jan. 26/27	263
Fully Good Bengal July	263
Fine Oomra July	326
Fine Oomra Dec./Jan. 26/27	310

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, June 2.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 1st June, 1926:

Cotton	10,139 bales.
Wheat	19,208 cwts.
Linseed	14,022 cwts.
Rape, etc.	1,047 cwts.
Gingellyseed	334 cwts.
Poppyseed	265 cwts.
Groundnuts	2,927 cwts.
Castorseed	5,956 cwts.
Rice	85,183 cwts.
Myrabollams	4,650 cwts.
Cottonseed	13,813 cwts.
Mowraseed	nil.
Gram	5,905 cwts.
Juwar	7,808 cwts.
Masur	nil.
Barley	259 cwts.
Bajri	4,565 cwts.
Coal	6,047 tons.
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay June 2nd

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	Since 1st September This Year.	Last Year.
Khandesh ..	232	2,88,690	2,89,574
Central India ..	647	3,60,809	3,23,504
Barsi and Nagar ..	118	2,11.008	1,95,902
Hyderabad-Gaorani	144	73,185	95,417
Berar	265	4,69,238	5,60,705
Central Provinces ..	194	2.41,825	2,54,560
Total Oomras ..	1,600	16,44,755	17,19,662
Dholera	3,183	2,51.881	2,46,110
N.W. Provinces ..	316	1,28,357	1,31,246
Rajputana	237	99,780	69,522
Sind-Punjab ..	140	2.85.760	3,56-082
Broach	28	3,10,976	4,75.308
Coompta & Dharwar	2.071	1,01,018	1.18.052
Westerns-Northerns	852	66,298	68,620
Coconada		1,991	1,258
Tinnevelly and Cambodia ..	596	30,603	26,423
Persian		3.846	4.123
American	352	17.257	9,649
Egyptian and African	758	57,956	44,130
Comilla, Burma & other sorts ..		3,147	3,487
Total ..	10,139	30,03,625	32,71,672

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 20th May This year	Last year
Europe	1,805	4,71,900	5,60,079
Japan & China ..	3,650	15,20,435	15,40-026
Coast Ports ..		21,660	17,602
Up-country by Rail.		78,669	12,777
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan ..		35 774	59,584
Total ..	5,455	21,28,438	21 99,167

COTTON.

Liverpool, June 1.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 4,000 bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp. 209 bales.
Total Day's Sales of East Indian Nil.
Mid. Americans Spot 19.33d.
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellaridis 16.90d.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time):—

July	18.42
October	17.68
January	17.53

New York Noon Call:—

July	18.43
October	17.67
January	17.55

New Orleans 9 a.m.:—

July	17.81
October	17.24

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, June 1.

COTTON:—
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 54,000 Bales.
Day's Exports to Great Britain 22,000 Bales.
Day's Exports to Continent 52,000 Bales.
Futures at New York.—

July	18.36	—.03
October	17.59	—.04
December	17.51	—.02
January	17.49	unchgd.
Spot Cotton at New York	18.85	—.05
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	18.60	unchanged.

Futures at New Orleans.—

July	17.73	—.02
October	17.18	—.01

Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality) 20
Demand Bills 4.85.93.

AMERICAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

New York, June 1.

Futures at New York.—

July	18.36	—.03
October	17.59	—.04
December	17.54	—.02
January	17.49	unchgd.

Liverpool, June 1.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands	G. O. C.
Liverpool.	
July	9.70 +.02
October	9.35 +.02
December	9.27 +.02
January	9.25 +.02

EGYPTIAN.

Liverpool, June 1.

November	15.15	plus .10
January	15.00	plus .10

COTTON—OPENING TONE & PRICES.

Liverpool, June 1.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

June	9.76	unchgd.
July	9.67	—.01
October	9.33	unchgd.
January	9.24	plus .01
March	9.23	unchgd.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, June 1.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands Liverpool:—	G.O.C.
June	9.78 plus .02
July	9.70 plus .02
August	9.55 plus .02
September	9.45 plus .02
October	9.35 plus .02
November	9.27 plus .02
December	9.27 plus .02
January	9.25 plus .02
February	9.24 plus .02
March	9.25 plus .02
April	9.23 plus .02
May	9.24 plus .02
June	9.22 plus .02

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, June 1.

June	15.75 plus .15
July	15.55 plus .15
August	15.55 plus .15
September	15.45 plus .15
October	15.40 plus .15
November	15.25 plus .20
December	15.20 plus .20
January	15.10 plus .20
February	15.05 plus .20
March	15.00 plus .20
April	15.00 plus .20
May	14.95 plus .20
June	14.95 plus .20

COTTON—ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS

Liverpool, June 1.

Scinde "Good"	6.70
Scinde "Fully Good"	7.00
Scinde "Fine"	7.30
Bengal "Good"	6.80
Bengal "Fully Good"	7.10
Bengal "Fine"	7.40
Oomra "Good"	7.50
Oomra "Fully Good"	7.80
Oomra "Fine"	8.10
Broach "Good"	8.10
Broach "Fully Good"	8.50
Broach "Fine"	8.90

WHEAT.

London, June 1.

Barletta Russo 61 lbs. June sellers 54/3
Rozario Santa Fe 58 1/2 lbs. June sellers 53/3
Tone:—Inactive.
Australian May/June sellers 58/3
Choice White Karachi June/July sellers 56
Soft Red Karachi May/June value 56/3
Tone:—Inactive.

SEEDS.

London, June 1.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata)—
May/June paid £14 1/2
June/July shipment and shipped Hull, paid £14 5/8
Cottonseed Bombay.—
June/July sellers £8
Afloat. Hull paid £7 13/16
Castorseed Bombay.—
June/July sellers £16 7/8
Linseed, Bombay June/July sellers £17 3/8
Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Usual Bold per ton June/July sellers £21
Rapeseed, Toria, per ton June/July sellers £21 1/2
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore, per ton June/July sellers £20 1/4
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore June/July sellers £21 5/8

LINSEED.

London, June 1.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags:
16 7/16 May/June. Paid.
16 3/8 June/July. Buyers.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net:—
30 July/Aug. Sellers.
30 1/2 Sep/Dec. Sellers.

METALS.

London, June 1.

English best Selected Copper £60 1/4
Standard Copper G. M. B. £56 5/16
Conversion Loan £76 3/16.
Yellow Metal 68 3/4
Hard Spelter 30 3/4
Corrugated Sheets £15 5/8
Tin Block £264 3/8.

RUBBER.

London, June 1.

Para Up River Fine, Spot July/Aug. value 19 1/2
Tone:—Easier.
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot.—
Buyers 20 1/2
Sellers 20 3/4
Tone.—Dull.

SHARES.

London, June 1.

Hongkong Bank £129
Chartered Bank £20 3/4
National Bank £46 3/4
P. & O. Bank £9 1/2
Eastern Bank £6

London, June 1.

Rentes 3 per cent. 47 1/2
Bar Silver (Spot) 30 1/16
Bar Silver 2 months hence 30 1/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—China sold. India bought. Market quiet.
Interest day to day loans 4
Interest 7 days market loans 4.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 3/12/25.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, June 1.

Cardiff to Bombay 16/6

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay June 2.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 7/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 29/32.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 29/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 15/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 31/32.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 1070.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 1140.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 1125.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 129 1/2.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 125¼.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 153 1/2.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 200 1/2.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156 3/4.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 276¼.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dols. 4.86 7/16.
London—Paris Frcs. 149.00.
London—Switzerland Frcs 25.10.
London—Brussels Frcs 154.00.
London—Rome Lires 128.00.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Market quite steady.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay June 2.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/5 29/32
Bank Demand	1/5 15/16
Doc. Acceptance 3 M/s	1/6 3/16
Fcs. Demand	1045
American Dollars	276¼
Hongkong Dollars	153 1/2
Shanghai	200½
Japan	130
Singapore	156¾

Market steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.—MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, June 1.

Stockholm Mutilated.
Oslo Mutilated.
Amsterdam 12.10 1/4
Switzerland 25.12
Prague 164.31

EXCHANGE.

London, May 31.

Belgium	156.68
Athens	375.50

Cuban Sugar June Value 11/6.

London, June 1.

Exchange on London in Paris 149.00
Exchange on London in Germany 20.43
Exchange on London in Italy 129.00

New York, June 1.

Demand Bills 4.85.03

London, June 1.

Tele. Transfers 1/5 31/32
Bar Gold 44/4/11 1/2
Bar Silver quiet 30 1/16

STOCKS, ETC.

London, June 1.

Funding Loan 4 per cent. 1960/90 £87 3/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. £93 1/4
War Loan 5 per cent. 1929/47 £100 1/2
Conversion Loan £76 3/16
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent. £103 1/4 +.1/4
Indian Loan 7 per cent. £104 1/4
Consols 2 1/2 56 1/4
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent. 57
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent. (Sterling Loan) 72 1/4
Govt. Securities 3 per cent. 61

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay June 2.

3 Months 4 5/16 per cent
6 Months 4 5/16 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent
Money Call 3 3/4 per cent
1 Month 3 per cent.
3 Months 3 per cent.
6 Months 3 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steadier.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 5 per cent.

DISCOUNTS.

London, June 1.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 4 5/16.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4 5/16
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 5¼.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 5 3/4.
Rentes 5 per cent 11.

BULLION

Bombay June 2.

Sovereigns Ready 13/7/6.
Sovereigns Forward 13/7/0.
National Bank Bar gold 21/11/6.
Bar gold ready, Rs. 21/7/9.
Bar gold forward Rs. 21/8/3 July.
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 21/8/3 Aug.
Bar silver ready, Rs. 68/7/0
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 68/7/0 June
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 68/8/0 July.

London, June 1.

Bar gold ready s. 84.11½.
Silver ready d. 30-1.
Silver forward. dd. 30-1.
TONE OF SILVER—
Dull. India bought to cover sales. Market likely to move within narrow limits.

THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper.

Daily Quotations.

COPPER.

Bombay June 2.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper, French 3/4 to 2				
Copper German	3/4	58	0	0
Copper German	1	60	0	0
Copper German	1¼	60	0	0
Panchteka joint		28	4	0
Copper English Bars		52	0	0
Brass Bars		41	0	0
Pat Klai		67	0	0
Lead, country		23	0	0
Koger Brass, Metal	3/4	55	0	0
Koger Brass Metal	1	54	0	0
Koger Brass 1¼ to 1½, 1¾ to 2		54	0	0
German Copper 1½ to 1¾ to 2		59	4	0

BOMBAY-CHINA-JAPAN YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations

Bombay June 2.

		Rs.	a.	p.
Shapurji	No. 6½	0	7	3
Finix	No. 6¼	0	7	6
Kilachand	No. 8½	0	8	6
David	No. 10½	0	8	6
Shapurji	No. 10¼	0	8	0
Tricumdas	No. 10½	0	8	3
Currimbhoy	No. 12½	0	8	6
Tricumdas	No. 12½	0	9	3
Kilachand	No. 14½	0	9	6
Kilachand	No 20¼	0	10	9
Japan	No. 20	0	12	0
Japan	No. 32	1	1	6
Japan	No. 40	1	3	3
Japan a	No. 42½	1	4	0

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH.

Bombay, June 2.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay:—

	Rs.	As.	Ps.
LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34/40 In.—			
Standard Per lb.	1	2	0
Century ,,	1	1	6
Hindustan ,,	1	1	6
Fazal (Mahal) ,,	1	2	3
Phoenix ,,	1	1	9
Pabaney (Phoolmala) ,,	1	1	6
Manekji (Patangia) ,,	1	1	6
Kaliamardan ,,	1	1	6
Daud Sahib ,,	1	0	6
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202|5303:—			
Rachael Mill Per lb.	1	3	0
Hindustan ,,	1	2	0
David Mill ,,	1	2	6
Apollo ,,	1	2	3
LONG CLOTH X Quality:—			
Swan Finlay ,,	1	2	0
Gold Mohor ,,	1	0	6
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 in.—			
Textile (Hand) Per lb.	1	0	9
Spring (Merchant) ,,	1	0	9
Century (Bugle) ,,	1	0	6
Apollo (Pyala) ,,	1	0	3
Tata Mill (Darji) ,,	1	1	0
Sakunthala ,,	1	0	6
Sundari Brand ,,	1	0	9
DHOOTIES 7 8 9 Yards:—			
Spring (Balance) ,,	1	3	0
Jacob E D ,,	1	1	0
Century ,,	1	2	6
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—			
Spring (Balance) ,,	1	2	0
Century ,,	1	1	6
Jacob E. D. ,,	1	0	0
1386 Tata ,,	3	3	0
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—			
Bombay Cotton Per Piece	4	6	0
Jamshed ,,	4	6	0
Century ,,	4	12	0
Pearl Pabaney £5 ,,	4	12	0
Hindustan No. 902 ,,	5	0	0
BLEACHED CHECK:—			
Kasturchand Mill ,,	5	14	0
BLACK CHECK:—			
5800 Sholapur ,,	11	8	0
GABRUN NO 5124:—			
Pearl Pabaney ,,	8	12	0
Hindustan ,,	9	0	0
E. D. Rachael ,,	7	8	0
SALITA:—			
Century Per lb.	1	0	3
Textile ,,	1	0	
Spring (Merchant) ,,	1	0	
STRIPED SADIS Yards 12:—			
777 Kohinoor Per piece	2	10	
777 Crescent ,,	2	9	
DUKDI Yards 12 13 14:—			
Kanta Per lb.	1	5	6
Great ,,	1	5	0
Phoenix ,,	1	5	6
Standard			

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, June 2.

Bengal Superfine M G	275/80
Bengal Fine M G	260/65
Bengal F G M G	250/55
Sindh-Punjab Fine M G	260
Sindh-Punjab F G M G	245/50
Punjab-Americans FG MG	355/60
Wardha-Hingt. Fine M G	340/45
Nagpur Fine M G	337/43
Yeotmal Fine M G	330/35
Pulgaon Fine M G	335/40
Arvi Fine M G	335/40
Amraoti Fine M G	305/15
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M G	305/15
Mulkapur Fine M G	280/90
Khandesh Fine M G	280/90
Khandesh F G M G	
Broach Fine M G	340/45
Broach F G M G	325/35
Muthia Fine M G	270/80
Muthia F G M G	260/70
Dharwar	
Coompta M G	350/55
Westerns M G	315/25
Westerns H G	
Miraj M G	360/65
Cambodia F G M G	385
Navsari F G M G	
Surat F G M G	390/400
Kadi-Viramgaon F G M G	325/30
Dhollera F G M G	320/30
Kalagin F G M G	

GOVERNMENT SE[illegible]

Bombay June [illegible]

3½ per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 78/4.

4 per cent. Conversion Loan 1931-36 Rs 95/12.

5 per cent War Loan 1929-47 Rs. 102/4.

5 per cent Loan 1935 Rs. 102/8.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) 1933 Rs 104/8.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) 1945-55 Rs 109/7.

5 1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free 1928 Rs. 107/10.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1926 Rs 101/4.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1927 Rs 103/.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1930 Rs 107/8.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1931 Rs. 108/8.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) 1932 Rs. 109/2.

6 1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) 1935 Rs. 115/0.

4 per cent Port Trust 1974 Rs. 88.

4 per cent Municipal 1974 Rs. 87/8.

4 per cent. Improvement Trust 1974 Rs. 88/7.

6 per cent. Bombay Municipal 1954 Rs. 116/8.

6 per cent Municipal 1929-49 Rs. 105.

Tone of Market.—Easy.

C. M. PAREKH'S QUOTATIONS

Bombay, June 2.

Jute.—Albion 430, Alliance 440, Anglo-India 360, Auckland 207, Barnagore 150, Bally 144, Birla 8 Belvedere 408 Budge-Budge 413, Caledonian 495, Chandani 135, Clive 30, Craig 4, Cheviot 225, Dalehousie 325, Delta 449/8 Empire 47/8, Fort Gloster 710, Fort William 233, Gondalpara 745, Courepore 605, Hukumchand 9/6, Hooghly 70/12, Howrah 36, Kamarhatty 510, Kankanarrah 419/8, Kelvin 744, Kinnison 884/8, Lansdowne 226, Lawrence 525, Lothian 360, Naihati 360, National 27, New Central 513, Northbrook 44/4, Nudea 40, Orient 181, Presidency 6/13, Reliance 56/12, Standard 345-49, Union 508, Waverly 6/10, Hessian 14/9, Jute 76/4.

Cotton.—Agra United -/9, Bowaria 230, Dunbar 140.

Coal.—Burrakur 20/8, Raneegunge 2778, Miscellaneous.—B. B. Petroleum 4/12, B. I. Corporation 4/12, Burma Corp 10/10, I. I. Still 5/4 Madon Theatres 3/4, Scindia Steam 6, Imperial Bank 1670, Imperial Conty. 440.

Remarks.—Jute shares opened strong; closing steady cottons quiet. Coals and miscellaneous remained unchanged.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, June 2.

Ready Prices are unchanged around yesterday's closing price-levels. Our Forward Market has ruled weak to-day evidencing a drop of about 24. per cwt. in yesterday's closing price levels.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 17 per cwt.
Shipment June Sh. 15/7 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment July-Sept Sh. 14/9 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Oct-Dec. Sh. 15 per cwt. F.B.H.

B R B Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs 17 per cwt.
Shipment May Sh. 17 per cwt F.B.H.

BelgianB eet Sugar:—
Shipment May Sh. 15/10 per cwt F.B. H

German Beet Sugar:—
Shipment May Sh. 16 per cwt F.B.H.

British Granulated Sugar:—
S.S. Meriya Sh 17 per cwt F.B.H.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, June 1.

Fine White Java C. & C. Calcutta—
July/Sept. sellers 15/4 1/2
Oct/Dec. sellers 15/6
Jan/Mar. sellers 15/7 1/2

Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay.—
July/Sept. sellers 15/7.

Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi—
July/Sept. sellers 15/7 3/4
Tone:—Quiet.

U. P. GOVERNOR "AT HOME"

NAINITAL, June 1.

His Excellency the Governor of United Provinces was "at home" to the local elite at a garden party this evening. There was a very large gathering of guests and the party was a great success. At the conclusion of the "At Home" sanads and badges of Rai Bahadurs and Khan Bahadurs, Rai Sahibs and Khan Sahibs were distributed by His Excellency to those on whom they had recently been conferred.—A. P.

KARACHI MUNICIPAL BILL

KARACHI, June 2.

The Karachi Buyers' and Shippers' Chamber have applied to the Karachi Municipality for two seats on the board, in view of the discussions now going on on the draft of Karachi Municipal Bill. The Chamber has a total membership of 225 representing such interest as sea-borne and rail trade, Indian banking, steamship companies, country craft, local industries etc.—Free Press.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

ENGAGEMENTS

FRIDAY, June, 4.

Intermediate Exmn. in Arts Results, University Hall, 2 p.m.

SATURDAY, June, 5

Banks closed: King's Birthday.

The s.s. China with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion per S.S. Janus via Phanushkodi will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Sunday the 6th inst

ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION.

The first ordinary meeting of the session will be held to-day at 6.30 p.m. in the Architectural Classes of the Sir J. J. School of Art, Hornby Road, when the President Mr. D. W. Ditchburn, F.R.I.BA will deliver the Inaugural Address, All members are requested to attend.

FREE NIGHT SCHOOL.

Shivaji Vijaya Maratha Mandal is conducting a free night school at Shree Raghunath Maharaj Samadhi Hall, Mandvi Kolivada. Classes in Marathi are conducted. Arrangements are made for English education upto the 2nd Standard. The time of attendance is 8-10 p.m. (B.T.)

BOMBAY MUSLIMS' PROTEST MEETING.

A public meeting of the Mussalmans of Bombay will be held to-day (Thursday) at 8-30 p.m. (B.T.) at Pydhonie, Mamidiya Masjid to protest against the writings in the "Vichitra Jivan" by an Arya Samajist and the Marathi Encyclopidiya." Mr. Abdul Rahim Dimtimkar will preside.

CITY MORTALITY.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 1-6 1926 to 6 a.m. of 2-6-1926.—

Small-pox 6 attacks, 1 death, Cholera nil attack, nil death, Plague 1 attack, nil death, Influenza nil attack nil death. Total mortality (exclusive of stillborn) 93. Total mortality this day last year 95.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

A programme of Dance Music will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club on Thursday the 3rd instant at 6.45 p.m. Call Sign 2 F.V. Wavelength 387 Metres

FIRST AID CLASS FOR WOMEN.

Under the auspices of the Mahila Mandal, Parel (the Women's Branch of the Social Service League, Bombay) a Women's First Aid Class will be opened on Saturday the 5th inst. at 1.30 p.m. (S.T) at the Damodar Thakersey Moolji Hall, Poibawdi, Parel Dr. S W Patil L.M. and S J.P. will conduct this class as usual The subject will be taught through Marathi and no fee will be charged. The class is open to all ladies intending to attend. regularly every Saturday till the course is completed. At the same place and on the same day after the said class is over a Mothers' Class will be held under the auspices of the National Baby Week Committee and it will also be conducted by Dr. Patil. Thus the students attending the former can easily take the advantage of the latter class too.

A PLEASANT FUNCTION

A pleasant function was celebrated on Saturday afternoon when Messrs. E. I. Dalvi and Noor Mahomed Dala gave an informal reception to some of the leading members of the business community of Bombay at No. 67 Esplanade Road, opposite the Bombay Club, to mark the opening of their new business premises.

Among those present were Mr. Husseinbhoy Rahimtulla, Mr. Ali Mahomed Maklai, Khatub Saheb M. A. Baaqza of the Juma Musjid, Nazir Saheb Haji Abdul Qader Khatkhatay and several prominent exchange brokers and influential business men of all communities including Parsis, Hindus, Jews, Christians and Mahomedans, as also a good sprinkling of the subordinate staff of the leading exchange banks.

The hosts are well-known in mercantile circles, as Exchange merchants, Curios and Silks merchants and Tailors Outfitters. Their new business premises on Esplanade Road face the Bombay Club.

The reception began at 4 p.m. and after the guests had arrived, the proceedings commenced with a prayer by the Senior Moulvi present. Light refreshments were then served to the guests.

GUINEA WORMS IN WELLS

HEALTH OFFICER'S PROMPT ACTION

At a meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee Dr. P. H. Mistri moved: That the Commissioner be requested to inform the Standing Committee if he is aware that guinea-worms have been traced in the waters of some of the wells in Fort and if so what precautionary measures he has taken or proposes to take, for preventing the public from using the water from those wells, and for keeping the well water free from infection in future.

THE WELLS EXAMINED.

The Commissioner said the Health Officer had the matter under consideration for the past two weeks and he had the water from those wells, from which drinking water is drawn, examined. It was difficult to say when the infection took place, as it took a long time. The wells in which the worms were found were treated with permanganate, and the water was now free from the guinea worms. But it was very difficult to say anything about it now, as they did not know when the infection took place.

The motion was withdrawn in view of the explanation of the Commissioner.

NINTH GUJERATI LITERARY CONFERENCE

A preliminary public meeting of the citizens of Nadiad will be held to-day, the 3rd June, in the Dahilakshmi Library Hall to elect the local Managing Council, its president, secretaries and treasurers for the coming Conference. Mr. Chhaganlal Harilal Pandya will preside. R. B. Ramanbhai Nilkanth, Prof. B. K. Thakor, Messrs. Kanaiyalal Munshi, Chandrashankar Pandya and other literary men will attend the meeting.

ADDRESS TO "RANJI."

Mr. B. F. Bharucha writes:—

Why was this hurry-scurry for presenting an address to Jam Ranjit Sinhaji? Was it opportune? Was it well-earned? Was there any special occasion? A little donation here, and a little remission there affords no ground for this special honour. It seemed as though some grateful subjects of the Jamnagar State got up this show—not for the benefit of the people of Jamnagar—but for their own good and for the glory of Ranjit! Did Ranjit need 'this' passport for presentation at the India Office? Is there not some deep significance behind this simple address?

ADDRESS TO MR. FERREIRA

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In the address presented to Mr. D. J. Ferreira by his friends and relatives on Monday, the 24th instant, in the name of the villagers of Gorai on his being favoured with the title of Knight of St. Silvester by His Holiness the Pope on the recommendation of the Portuguese Prelate of the Damaun Diocese, Mr. Ferreira is represented *inter alia* to be of Gorai. Permit me to state that Mr. Ferreira belongs to the village of Manori.—Yours, etc.,

A. MANORIWALLA.

May 29.

WEEKLY HEALTH REPORT

The total mortality 536 was 46 less than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 21.79. These figures compare favourably with those for the 22nd week of 1925 when the mortality was 640 and death-rate 26.42 and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1921-1925, when the average mortality was 734 and death-rate 31.30.

Out of the total deaths, 133 were among infants under one year of age; 14 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than ten days in the City.

Cholera was absent during the week. Small-pox caused 26 attacks and 15 deaths. Plague caused 2 attacks and 2 deaths. The number of live births registered during the week was 378 and compares favourably with that for the 22nd week of 1925, when the figure was 366 and with the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1921-1925) viz. 352.

An attempt is being made at Jubbulpore to organise a Responsivist Party composed of Congress-Responsivists, Liberals, Independents and others to combat the coming elections against the orthodox Swarajists.—Free Press.

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The RASHTRIYA SHALA OPENS on 7th June. Therefore don't forget to send an application for admission immediately.

Write for further particulars to the PRINCIPAL.

"VITA" TRAGEDY CASE.

"Bombay Chronicle" Photos.

MR. W. E. GRANT,

Captain of the s.s. "Vita" who is accused in the Mandvi Tragedy Case now being heard in the Esplanade Police Court, Bombay.

Left to right: Mr. Kheraj Devji, complainant in the case; Mr. V. G. Peraj, a prominent merchant and eye-witness of the tragedy; Mr. Jivraj G. Nensey, Secretary, Passengers and Traffic Relief Association; Tandel Ibrahim Hussein, of the boat "Sankarpada", Cutch-Mandvi, another witness.

MANG GARUDIS OF BOMBAY

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Mr. Udgaonkar and Mr. Mathure have misplaced their thanks in the matter of the Maug Garudis of Bombay for we are all indebted to the "Bombay Chronicle" for the courageous way in which it has permitted us and others freely to use its columns for the agitation of a gross injustice under which a voiceless, helpless class of our countrymen are suffering. I shall dispose of my two above friends with stating that they and other gentlemen interested in the management of the Hindu Sabha should not rest still till the whole of the Mang Garudi population stationed at Naigaon, Worli, and Dharavi is got under its complete control not only for "Shuddhu" which is a very easy, cheap and convenient achievement, but also for provision of decent housing, industrial employment and personal freedom. I need not assure them that both Mr. C. H. B. Starte,, the chief Officer of the Criminal Settlements Department, and his assistant, Mr. Hyam Israel, are sympathetic officials. Let them put before them any concrete proposals aiming at social, religious, educational and economic salvation of the Garudis and they are prepared to work harmoniously with us all. Government's chief excuse is that neither the Hindus nor the Mussalmans care for the fallen of their communities and that is why they are constrained to delegate the task of salvation to Missionaries. Let the Hindu Maha Sabha organise a Garudi Mission well-supported with funds and if they really feel for the Garudis let them wrench them away from the hands of other converters.

Turning to "Dayasagar" and Commander Horskins I beg to state that the spirit that actuates them and the Missionaries is truly Christ-like. I bow down before it. But their motive is undeniably challengeable which is to add to the numbers of Christian converts under the garb of social and other service. I do not know why I should not applaud the services of the salvationists and the Missionaries even like what they are at present rendering when the Hindus and the Mussalmans are neglecting the poor, the fallen and the helpless among their masses. As Commander Horskins' followers have not penetrated the Garudi area at Naigaon, Worli and Dharavi principally the last he and his helpers need not worry themselves with the allegation I have heard it made that the subordinate petty officials of the conversion camp are paid for each conversion effected.

"Dayasagar" condemns me why I should not "fight the devil" why I should write in papers. My straight answer is that for true and self-sacrificing service no red coat nor Dhoti is wanted. I move about and work in my own national garb and offer myself wherever I know my offering will help and will save. A true servant of God both according to the Gita and the Bible speaketh not how he serveth and so I will not speak how I am serving. For that knowledge "Dayasagar" had better enquire elsewhere. But I do not hesitate to say that my Prophet Zorathushtra has taught me to "fight the devil." Wherever he may be found, either in the garb of a capitalist, Government or private tyrant of an official, liquor-seller, trafficer in immoral crimes, ravisher of helpless people's rights and privileges and irreligious hypocrite. "To fight the devil" is my religion. Even writing and exposing frauds and tyrannies, "Dayasagar" ought to admit, is fighting the Devil.

The second head-line "Need for Investigation," I may whisper into Dayasagar's ear, was my own making. For I want the whole question of the Garudis to be brought before Government so as to effect a modification in the existing law that permits the executive to send them away wherever they like and hand them over to whomsoever they choose.—Yours, etc.,

S. H. JHABVALA.

Calcutta, June 1:—Mr. K. C. Roy Chowdhry, M. L. C., and a nominated councillor of the Calcutta Corporation has given notice of a resolution for the next meeting of the Corporation expressing the Corporation's abhorrence at the cruel and cowardly murder of Rai Bahadur Bhupendranath Chatterjee and asking the Corporation to grant a small plot of land in the College Square frequented by Indian students for the erection of a tablet to commemmorate the devoted and courageous service of one of the ablest and bravest Bengalee police officer fallen to the hands of an assassin.

UNIVERSITY SEAT IN BOMBAY COUNCIL

LIKELY TRIANGULAR CONTEST.

The leaders of the Responsive Co-operation Party and the Indian National Party have not been able, it is stated, to arrive at a common understanding in regard to the seletion of a candidate for the University seat in the Bombay Council. Mr. M. R. Jayakar represented till recently the University in the Bombay Council. In the next elections, however, Mr. Jayakar is standing for the Assembly from the Bombay City. Dr. Paranjpye, a leader of the Indian National Party who represented the University in the first reformed Council and who lost it to Mr. Jayakar in the election to the second Council after a close contest, has announced his intention to contest the University seat. Mr. Joseph Baptista, Vice-President of the Responsive Co-operation Party also has equally made up his mind to contest the University seat. Negotiations between the leaders of the Responsivists and the Indian Nationalists have not so far succeeded in effecting an amicable settlement. In the circumstances the contest for the University seat will be triangular between the Congress, Responsivist and the Indian Nationalist candidates. The Congress nominee is not yet selected though it is believed Dr. Deshmukh who twice contested the seat on the Congress ticket has applied again for nomination.—Free Press

LATE MR. SHUMS TYABJEE

LOSS TO ISLAM GYMKHANA.

At a meeting of the Managing Committee of the Islam Gymkhana, Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtulla presiding, the following resolutions was passed.

"That this meeting puts on record its deep sense of sorrow at the untimely and sad death of Mr. Shums Tyabjee who as a member rendered very valuable services in the cause of Mahomedan cricket, especially at the time of the quadrangular matches.

Resolutions expressing regret at the sad death of Sir Mahomedbhai Hajibhai an old and useful member of the Gymkhana and of Mr. E. E. Kurwa were also passed.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST EMPLOYEES.

On behalf of the Bombay Port Trust Employees' Union Mr. Jhabvala writes as under:—

Some time ago the above Union represented to the Bombay Port Trust authorities that there must be something like the adoption of the scale of pay and the maximum for various classes of workers in the workshop. For years past the poor workmen have not had anything like a standardization of wages. Men are taken on at haphazard and paid according to circumstances. There is barely anything like graded scale of increase in spite of a workman advancing in skill and labour. I am glad now to be able to inform the public that the Port Trust have invited my Union to submit to them a complete scale of pay and also maximum along with comparative scale and maxima prevalent in other workshops. Our object is to work for the salvation of the people on racial grounds. I do hope the Chairman will work out a considered scheme on the lines submitted by us in sympathy with the men by which more can be achieved than by keeping them away as unfortunately employers do elsewhere.

TELEPHONE TRUNK SERVICE

With effect from 1st June 1926 the telephone trunk service between Bombay and Delhi will be extended to 24 hours daily. The rates for trunk service on all Telephone Trunks between 21 hours at night and 8 hours in the morning will be at half the standard rates, subject to a minimum charge of six annas. The concession of quarter rates for press calls will only apply to the Bombay Delhi Trunk during the period of half rate public calls.

AN INTER-COMMUNAL MARRIAGE AT SURAT

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, May 30.

Dr. Mansukhlal, son of the Patel of Palgam married Miss Vidyadevi the daughter of Babu Purnalalji of Indore at the Arya Samaj Mandir here last evening. The ceremony was performed before a representative gathering according to the Brahmo Samaj rites.

HARWOOD LEAGUE

Y. M. C. A. WELL BEATEN

BOMBAY GYM. "B" WIN EASILY.

Both matches on Wednesday provided poor football the Bombay Gym. teams winning their respective matches easily. On the Cooperage the first division match found the Y. M. C. A. no match for the Gym the latter winning by four goals. Kermack opened the score and added a second goal before half time Thow increased the lead and then Etherington scored the fourth and last goal.

MATUNGA HINDUS OFF-COLOUR.

The Matunga Hindus were right off their game and made a very poor show against the second string of the Gym. on the Oval. Hesitancy and an exaggerated respect for boots invariably found them losing the ball; and had it not been for the bad marksmanship of their opponents, the score would have run into double figures. At the interval the Gymkhana led by a single goal, but Scales and Flight, the winger, each scored one and Hudson made up the full number with a fourth which gave the goalie no chance

TO-DAY'S MATCH

R.A.M.C. vs. G. I P Matunga,

COUNTY CRICKET

LONDON, June 2.

Lancashire versus Surrey.—Lancashire won by 34 runs. Lancashire 181 and 253. (E. Tyldesley 97). Surrey 276 and 124. (Hobbs 49, MacDonald 4 for 35).

Derby versus Glamorgan.—Glamorgan won by 8 wickets. Derby 124 and 336. (Jackson 63, Storer 56, not out.) Glamorgan 329 and 144 for 2. (Bates 100 not out).—Reuter's Special.

AUSTRALIANS AND MIDDLESEX DRAW.

LONDON, June 2.

The match between Middlesex and Australians was drawn. The Australians' 489 and 239 for five (Woodfull 100). Middlesex 349 (Stevens 149, Murrell 54). Gregory 4 for 73.)—Reuter.

LONDON, June 2.

The match between Middlesex and the Australians, which began on 29th May, was drawn. The Australians 489 and 239 for 5. Middlesex 349.—Reuter.

ALL-INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE

CALCUTTA, June 2.

It is stated that the All-India Congress Committee will assemble in Calcutta soon after the meeting of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee which comes off on June 13.—Free Press.

THE WEATHER

SIMLA, June 2.

A feeble depression has formed in the Bay off Arakan and has considerably strengthened the monsoon in Burma. There is as yet no indication of the approach of monsoon in south-east Arabian Sea. Fresh western disturbance is affecting the extreme north. Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma while few falls have occurred in Bengal, East United Provinces, West Central Provinces and Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Port Blair three inches, Tavoy four, Moulmein, and Bassein one and half, Kyaukpyu, and Mandalay three, Yamethin four, Monywa two, Jalpaiguri one, Madura a half. Temperature continues above normal in North-east India. Forecast:—Extension in extreme North and in Bengal.—A. P.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Nowroji Hormasji and Co., Frere Road, Fort).

JULY.

2nd June, 1926

Previous Closing Rate	18.76
To-day's Opening Rate	18.32
Difference	—04
To-day's Closing Rate	18.35
Difference	—.01

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service Ismail Bldg. Hornby Road.)

2nd June 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	9.70
To-day's Opening Rate	9-65
Difference	—.05
To-day's Closing Rate	9·61
Difference	—06

Khandi Market	346 8 0
Sewri Market	346 0-0

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

CALCUTTA, June 2.

In the share market in jutes a small business was only reported to-day at steady rates. Howrah as usual maintained its high level due to shortage of scrip. Enquiry for other descriptions was limited. Coals were entirely neglected. Teas continued to be a feature of strong support and prices indicated a further hardening tendency In miscellaneous beyond some demand for Indian Iron and Steel there were no new features to record. Government securities are quiet. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—6 per cent. bonds 1932 Rs. 109/4, 5 per cent bonds 1933 103/3; 5 per cent loan 1945/55 109/5; 5½ per cent. War Bonds 1928 105/5.

Railways:—Dehri Rohtas Light Railway 16/4.

Jutes:—Clive 29/12; Howrah 36 Kankinarrah 419/8.

Miscellaneous:—Patna Electric 9/8. Indian Iron and Steel 5/12, Marshall and Co. 3/4, Calcutta Tramways 13

Tea Companies:—Bishnauth 40/8, Dauracherra 15/8, Decjoo Valley 14/4, East India 27/12; Giele 30/14, Hattikhira 32/10 Jutlibari 29/8; Naga Hills 23/4; New Purnuphari 13/8 New Terai 20/12; Pussimbing 17/4 Rajabari 18· Redbank 9/12 Roopacherra 24; Rutema 19/8 Sarugaon 18/8; Singeli 107, Tezpore 14/2 Teesta Valley 41; Tengnani 16/4 Tukvar 36/8; Tumsong 23/4

Exchange Bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling five and twenty-nine thirty seconds pence and demand bills were one shilling five and fifteen sixteenths pence.—A. P.

STRANGLING OF A NEW BORN BABE

The inquest touching the death of a newly-born female child in a chawl at Duncan Road in the early hours of May 19 was resumed at the Coroner Court, on Wednesday morning.

Examined by the Court, Hariba Sakharam, a workman, said that Anusya the mother of the child was his mistress. On May 18, she left home for work but returned soon after as Ansuya appeared to be experiencing pains of labour. On his return he found that Girjabai one of Ansuya's companions was assisting the latter. He therefore went out again and on his return at about 11 a.m. he was told that a child had been born to Ansuya but it had died immediately. He was shown the dead body of the child. When he was taking it out he was arrested.

DID NOT KNOW.

Anusaya stated that she knew nothing of what had happened to the child as she had fainted soon after it was born She lay unconscious the whole day.

Medical evidence showed that the child had been born alive and that it had breathed. The cause of death was asphyxia. It could have been caused by rolling the child in a cloth thus depriving it of air.

The jury recorded a verdict of homicidal asphyxiation and held Girjibai Rama responsible for causing the death of the child by suffocating it.

OBSTRUCTION TO TRAM CAR BY MOTOR LORRY

On Tuesday, before Mr. H. P. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. B. S. Chinoy, Prosecuting Officer, Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ltd., prosecuted a motor lorry driver named Palonjee Eduljee for wilfully obstructing a tram car on Frere Road. The facts of the case are that after the tram car left the junction of Carnac Road and Frere Road the accused after overtaking the tram car commenced driving the lorry on the tram track and would not give way to the tramcar although there were no other vehicles to prevent him from going on his proper side of the road. Not only this he drove the lorry so slowly on the tram track as far as the General Post Office that there was a detention of 5 minutes to the tram car. Before His Worship the accused pleaded guilty and expressed regret. The accused was bound over by His Worship for 2 months in the sum of Rs. 25.

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The Bombay Chronicle.
THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1926.

THE WRONG REMEDY

There seems to be no lack of suggestions for destroying the communal canker which is eating into the vitals of our body politic, as, unfortunately, there is no end to disgraceful outbreaks of communal passions in several parts of the country. Among the latest of these suggestions is the fantastic one made by Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru, which, we regret, has found unexpected support from such an alert and zealous lover of freedom as Pundit Motilal Nehru. Dr. Tej Bahadur suggests that legislation should be undertaken to make it possible to disenfranchise all electorates of local bodies and provincial and central legislatures in any area where a communal riot declared as such by a competent authority has broken out. The basis of Dr. Sapru's suggestion is that it is political ambition which impresses religious bigotry into service. There is a considerable substratum of truth in Dr. Sapru's contention that it is the so-called educated men who to gain their own ends, exploit the ignorance and enthusiasm of the many who can be easily misguided and inflamed. But it is not the whole truth. Even if it were so the remedy suggested would be worse than the disease. For, while it may, for the time being check the perverse political ambition of the few educated communalists it will not destroy but keep alive the spirit of communalism and, so far as the hooligans of the two communities are concerned, the remedy will be worse than useless for they will not be affected by it.

Apart from its futility the remedy offends against the elementary principle of justice in so far as it involves the punishment of the majority of innocent people for the crimes of the few. But the greatest objection to it is that it is based on a total disregard of the truth tested by the experience of the ages, that freedom is the best safeguard against its own abuse. If representative institutions are abused by the politically ambitious, the task of statesmanship is not to deprive a whole community of their advantage but to remedy the defects in the institutions themselves which offer the temptations for abuse. It is not by disenfranchising the electorates of institutions, which are a mockery of self-governing bodies, but by enlarging the bounds of true freedom so as to turn them into genuine democratic institutions and through them to induce a sense of responsibility among the masses that the evil spirit of communalism can be exorcised. As "Lansbury's Weekly" pointed out the other day, the remedy for such evil lies not in repression of any kind but in emancipation by educative co-operation, a means by which the bitterness between "Protestant and Catholics" is, for example, being overcome in Ireland.

But political ambitions of the wrongly educated classes are only partially responsible for communal riots. There are communalists who have no political ambitions, whose activities are not less dangerous. These are the communal fanatics who are a discredit to their religion as well as to their country. For, if they love their country little, they know their religion less. Toleration is the essence of every religion. Is it toleration which Hindu leaders preach when they instigate the masses of their co-religionists to insist on the assertion of their right to play music before mosques? Is it toleration which Muslim leaders preach when they call upon the masses of their co-religionists to insist upon their right to sacrifice cows in such a manner as to hurt the feelings of their Hindu brethren? Not until the right notions of their respective religions is held by the leaders themselves can the masses be blamed if, for lack of true guidance and misapprehension of the demands of true religion, they forget themselves on the slightest provocation. The tragedy of the situation is that such wrong notions are held not only by those who have not received the benefit of the education that is imparted in our universities but also by many more of those who have. This education has not merely denationalised many of its recipients but it has also failed to instil into many others a true understanding of the religion of their forefathers. Freedom of the country alone will secure for its sons and daughters an education that will make them both true patriots and true Hindus and Muslims.

RECONCILIATION.

How long will the two most important nations on the Continent of Europe, France and Germany, continue eyeing each other with suspicion and hatred? Intellectuals, who are inclined to pacifism, and business men in both countries, who are convinced that such an attitude prevents the successful and harmonious development of economic productivity in each country, have been anxious for sometime that some tangible step should be taken to destroy this gulf of distrust and suspicion. The Committee of Information and Documentation formed in Paris, which comprises a number of representatives of business interests from both countries, is the first concrete effort to bridge over this gulf. The attempt will prove successful, if only the Chauvinists in both countries are not determined to obstruct it. But the probability is that Chauvinists are tired of the hopeless game of exciting suspicion and Extreme Nationalism in each country will find itself powerless to stem the tide of reconciliation which is happily invading political as well as business circles in France and Germany.

The retention of political power by Dr. Luther and Dr. Stresemann has meant for Germany the continuation of a foreign policy which aims at convincing France that Germany, crippled as she is financially and industrially, has no desire to wage a war of vengeance against her victors. A section of public opinion in France still believes that the German people will elect to bring back the monarchical form of Government. It is afraid that with a Kaiser again at the head of affairs Germany will immediately begin to repair her war machinery, now in compulsory disuse, and threaten the French frontiers. This belief rests on very shadowy foundations. Except for the first few years of his reign Wilhelm II was hardly the idol of the German politician. The Democratic Parties in Germany have no liking for monarchy. To the Catholic Centre Party the most popular and the most stable political organisation in the country, the Ex-Kaiser was always "more or less suspect as the *Summum Episcopus* of a Protestant State Church". If the Conservatives of those days, who are the Nationalists of the Hindenburg regime, gave him parliamentary and social support, it was not because they liked either his personality or his policy. It was only because to them he was the embodiment of that absolutism under which their ancestors had risen to political power.

But to-day the Prussian hosts, whom Count Westarp leads, have no such illusions about the return to absolute power. The monarchy is played out in Germany and the German people are anxious to make the republican form of Government, they secured after so much travail, as stable as possible. What rankless in their mind however, is the attitude of France towards Poland and the Little Entente States. It is this attitude which is likely to come in the way of reconciliation between the two peoples. Germany feels that in the new delimitation of her frontiers it was French support to Polish claims that crippled her economic resources. In Upper Silesia "8 per cent. of the coal, and the whole of the zinc deposits, representing one-sixth of the world's total supply, all the lead mines, 90 per cent. of the iron ore deposits, as well as the chief industrial centres, were allotted to Poland". Germany, therefore, seeks recompense in a closer commercial understanding with Russia, which may at any time develop into an intimate political understanding. If France is anxious that the spirit of Locarno should still prevail it is her duty to assure Germany that full opportunity will be given her to bring before the League of Nations her complaints regarding the delimitation of her frontiers and the economic inconveniences the Versailles Treaty imposes upon her. Otherwise with the very best desire, prompted by economic considerations, to be reconciled to France, she will be forced by the unresponsive and supercilious attitude of French foreign policy, to create a Russo-German League in opposition to the Anglo-French firm called the Geneva League of Nations.

SAFEGUARDING THEIR INTERESTS

It was only to be expected that such a gross travesty of justice as depriving Col Chaudhiri of the Indian Medical Service of promotion to the post of Surgeon-General to the Government of Madras should be brought up in Parliament by a Radical member. Mr. Lansbury wanted to know why the Government of Madras could not make this appointment, when "Health" was a Transferred Subject under Dyarchy. He did not know, perhaps, that a far-seeing bureaucracy promptly invented the useful formula of protecting its vested interests by "Devolution Rules", the moment it realised that the "Reforms" were likely to cripple some of its powers. Those powers, thanks to the mischief inherent in Dyarchy, have not been crippled, but, on the contrary, the "Devolution Rules" have served to take away from Indians in higher services what they have a right to expect in the way of promotions and prize posts. In Col. Chaudhri's case the interests of the I. M. S. in other words, the prejudices of the European members of the I. M. S. came in the way of his being given the Surgeon Generalship. His crime is the crime of colour. Earl Winterton covers up the colour prejudice of the members of his race in the I. M. S. by pointing to the "Devolution Rules" which authorise the Government of India to reserve certain appointments in their hands. This should be an eye-opener to our Liberals who fondly imagine that Indianisation is being carried on earnestly under the "Reforms".

SANITATION & HOUSING IN BENGAL COALFIELDS.

(BY J. B. SEN, SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY)

II.

We shall now proceed to describe the work done by the Asansol Mines Board of Health. The Settlement is divided into administrative units called "circles" of about 36 square miles, each under a sanitary assistant. The Board has a medical and sanitary staff consisting of a Chief Medical Officer, 7 Sanitary Inspectors, 14 Sanitary assistants, 8 midwives and a Medical Inspector of school children. The duties of a sanitary assistant are (i) to collect the vital statistics of his circle from the village chowkidars at the weekly chowkidari parade held at the police thana, (2) to verify these occurrences during the week, (3) to submit a weekly report on the sanitary condition of the villages visited by him while verifying the returns of births and deaths, (4) to receive the report of any outbreak of cholera, small-pox or plague and to take immediate steps for its suppression, (5) to vaccinate during the first year of life of all children born in his circle and all other persons found unvaccinated or requiring vaccination, (6) to give lectures on elementary hygiene in the primary schools of his circle.

Infant Mortality.

During the year 1923-24 1,185 children of one year and under died as against 1,301 during the previous year, the infantile death rate amounting to 138 per thousand of births registered as against 150 during the preceding year. Of 789 deaths which occurred amongst adult married women 38 were due to child birth giving a death rate due to child-birth of 4.4 per 1,000 births and percentage death rate amongst adult married women of 4.8 per cent. The death rate per 1,000 during the year was 18.69, while in Calcutta, Howrah and Dacca it was 27.07, 29.47 and 28.16 respectively. As regards the Jharia Mines Board of Health, under Section 20 of the Bihar and Orissa Mining Settlements Act, 1920, the functions of the Board are (i) to provide for the supply of wholesome water, (ii) to provide for sanitation, drainage or conservancy (iii) to provide for and regulate the housing of residents, whether permanent or temporary (iv) to prevent the outbreak and spread of epidemic disease (v) to provide for the proper treatment of the sick, the establishment and maintenance of hospitals and dispensaries, and the entertainment of a medical staff; (vi) generally to carry out the purposes of this Act. The Board's staff consists of a Medical officer of Health, an assistant Medical officer of Health, four medical Inspectors, sixteen sanitary Inspectors, twenty-seven vaccinators and twelve sanitation Gangs, each gang consisting of one Jamadar and six sweepers. Under Section 27, Part I of the Board's by-laws collieries are now required to arrange for the attendance of a qualified medical practitioner. Small collieries find it difficult to pay for the services of a qualified practitioner and on a return being called in 1923 it was found that 44 only out of a total of 73 practitioners employed in the collieries had necessary qualifications entitling them to be registered under the Provincial Medical Act. The group system, by which several small collieries jointly employ a qualified man, is being gradually adopted. The total number of deaths under one year of age in 1925 was 2,145 and the total number of births was 13,743, giving an infantile death rate of 156 per thousand as against 126 per thousand in the previous year. The death rate at the Settlement from all diseases was 20.83 per thousand. Dr. Curjel of the Women's Medical Service undertook an investigation into the condition of female labour in the months of January and February 1922. She expressed her opinion that the existing medical arrangements for the treatment of women during child birth, and of both women and children in sickness, were defective.

Housing.

The Boards of Health have laid considerable emphasis on workers' dwellings. In this respect the Jharia Board has gone far ahead of the Asansol Board inasmuch as it has a definite housing programme to be executed by May 1929. It is estimated that only 15 per cent. of the colliery labourers in the Jharia field and those generally Santals are "settled" in the sense that they had been provided with cultivation field and have built their own house on the collieries. Of the remainder 75 per cent. come for weeks or months together and live in the "Dhowrahs" (lodgings) while the remaining 10 per cent. live in their own villages within a few miles of the mines and come to their work daily or when it suits them. The proportion of "settled" colliery labourers in the Raniganj field is much higher, being nearly 50 per cent. of the total. In 1922 the Asansol Board issued standard plans and specifications for the construction of miners' dwellings requiring all future constructions and renewals to conform to these standards. A census taken in the month of December 1924 showed that of the 27,915 miners' dwellings in the settlement 3,922 or 14 per cent. only conform to the standard laid down by the Board. In 1917 the Government of Bihar and Orissa appointed a Labour Housing Committee to investigate into the problem of miners' dwellings in the Jharia field and to make recommendations.

(To be continued).

AN EXPERIMENT IN WORKERS' EDUCATION.

WORK WHILE YOU LEARN.

(BY M. KRISHNA.)

Is higher education possible only to the wealthy classes? Will economic inability always remain an insurmountable barrier in the higher education of the poorer classes? Is there any plan by which work and education could be so integrated as to ensure the benefits of both in the best manner possible? Is self-maintaining workers' education practicable?

The answer to these questions is being given by an American experiment, a short account of which follows.

The Motto.

The Commonwealth College, an American resident school for workers, was started in 1923 in answer to the need of working youths for a school where they could earn their living expenses while enjoying opportunities for a higher education free from any intellectual bias against their class. The institution seeks to equip young people of native intelligence and ability with the means to be of greater service to the Labour movement.

"Work while you learn" is the motto of the Commonwealth College. Every student and teacher at this institution spends four hours a day at productive labour. The resident teachers and students make buildings, clear land and cultivate food crop sufficient to maintain the whole school. Most of the time, except that spent on the farm or workshop, is utilised in study and discussion. Social studies have the first place; but courses in psychology, literature, composition, mathematics, physical science and a number of other subjects also are given. A two-year preparatory course and a three-year collegiate course are offered. The school aims specifically at preparing its students for efficient work in the Labour movement.

Self-Reliance.

"Commonwealth", frankly experimental, is trying to work out a technique for self-maintaining education. The school already provides food, lodging and laundry service to its students in return for their part-time labour. No teacher receives any wage or salary aside from their maintenance. A group of skilled workers are giving their services to establish and maintain the economic activities of the school.

The college is situated in a pleasant and charming locality. In addition to possessing scenic and climatic advantages this region is one of the few in the country which remains comparatively unexploited. Teachers and students, clad in overalls, pioneer much as their forefathers did. They already raise much of their food; and later they propose to establish a cannery, saw-mill, printing plant and other small shops.

Hard Work.

The aims of the school community are purely educational, and economic activities will be carried out only in so far as they help to support the institution. The group will not attempt to engage in industries where large scale production prevails. Every member of the institution expects to keep on working as hard as he would in the outside world, the only compensation being academic freedom, group democracy, and "family consciousness."

Commonwealth College was founded three years ago, but occupied temporary quarters until last spring. It is one of three resident Labour colleges in the United States and the only one not attached to a particular group, within the Labour movement. Commonwealth conceives of itself as a kind of open forum where facts can be presented, opinions freely expressed, and the student left to make his own decisions. Every shade of opinion within the Labour movement is represented among the teachers and students.

The school was founded by William Edward Zeuch, formerly of the staff of the Universities of Illinois and Wisconsin and Kate Richards O'Hare, American delegate to the 1914 London Congress of the Socialist International. The Advisory Council includes Upton Sinclair, the author.

In the words of one of the teachers "a pleasant informality in the social amenities characterises campus life. The youth movement is little known in America, but one imagines that these young men and women have much in common with their European brothers and sisters."

An Example To Follow.

An educational unit of the type of this institution must always remain small. If the Commonwealth plan proves feasible, however, the idea will undoubtedly be used in other parts of the world. European countries, with powerful co-operative movements, should afford admirable settings for such schools. The Commonwealth method is specially suited to conditions in India. The educational needs of the broad masses of the people could be easily met, if only we proceed on the lines of the Commonwealth college. Those who are interested in the education of our masses will do well to consider the example set by this admirable American institution. We would be able to solve the problem of bread to large numbers of our unemployed and at the same time be able to give them the blessing of an education. I do hope the public will make themselves interested in this kind of education for our masses.

Notes of the Day.

Shelving the Issue.

The Washington Conference on Labour conditions made proposals which Japan, like all the other countries participating in it, accepted and it was expected that she would faithfully carry out those proposals. But both as regards the employment for night work of women and children and the hours of work in industrial concerns Japan has shown in practice great unwillingness to fall in line with other nations. M. Mayeda, the Japanese representative on the Governing Body of the Labour Office at Geneva, now explains that the Japanese Factory Law prohibiting night work for women and children will come into force on July 1, but it remains a mystery why with all her protests that she is willing to take a humanitarian view of working class conditions, the Factory Act of 1923 has been in abeyance in Japan all this time. As regards hours of work her attitude is still more disappointing. Her representative declares that hours of work in Japanese cotton mills were "in practice not longer than those in India". But he adds that "Japan cannot ratify Conventions on the Indian basis". "India is bound to ask what stands in her way. Is it the desire for unfair competition with India?

A Sensible Move.

Great Britain is now anxious to demonstrate to the whole world that the charge very frequently laid against her by Chinese Nationalists that she and she alone of all the European Powers stands against China's advancement is baseless, by her latest move regarding the Boxer Indemnity Fund. It is a sensible proposal on the part of the Delegation consisting of three British and three Chinese members with Lord Willingdon as chairman which has been examining in Peking how best to utilise the Boxer Indemnity fund, to suggest that it should be applied for the benefit of the Chinese people. America led the agitation in favour of such application and utilised her portion of the indemnity for establishing educational institutions in China and training Chinese students in American Universities. To-day while Britain is hated because of the Shanghai incidents and the attitude of contempt British residents in China exhibit towards her people, America is the most popular nation in the country. Lord Willingdon's Committee proposes to appoint a Board of Trustees for the Indemnity Fund which will have complete power to apply it to educational and other purposes for the benefit of the Chinese people. It is to be seen, however, whether Britain will succeed by this new move in conciliating Chinese opinion.

A Determined People.

Such conciliation even if the British Foreign Office genuinely desires it, will prove a difficult matter for the British in China, because temperamentally they are averse to changing their outlook about things Chinese. The memory of the shooting incidents of May 30 of last year is still fresh in the minds of Chinese Nationalists and during the course of the whole year Britain has done nothing to express even a formal disapproval of the policy which culminated in the Shanghai shooting. A recent message from Shanghai testifies to the bitterness which a determined people like the Chinese, who are bent upon asserting their self-respect, feel regarding the racial humiliation they suffered last year. On the last day of May of this year, students held demonstrations in streets, and there was some street rioting. The attitude of the British authorities in Shanghai has remained as stiff and rigid as before and this year's demonstrations have shown that British rule and influence are hated in China. The publication of Justice Johnson's report on the Shanghai incidents of last year has done much to bring British policy into the limelight, a process which Britain does not relish. The American judge considers that there was a usurpation by the British of "legislative, judicial, administrative and police powers in Chinese territory." So long as the British attitude in China supports such usurpation Britain will find it impossible to conciliate Chinese Nationalism.

In the Right Direction.

In appointing Mr. Laljee Naranjee a member of its Advisory Committee the B. B. C. I. Railway Administration has taken a step in the right direction. It has been a matter of very just complaint on the part of the Indian Passengers and Traffic Relief Association that the two biggest Railway Administrations in this Presidency persistently ignored its claims to a seat on their Advisory Committees. The nomination of the President of the Association to a seat on the B. B. C. I. Committee indicates a welcome change in the attitude of the B. B. C. I. authorities. They will, we are sure, soon realise how useful it is to have on the Committee a representative of the one body which specializes in bringing to the public notice the hardships of the travelling public and the inconveniences business men suffer in cases of negligence on the part of railway officials in meeting claims and wrong assessing freight charges. The best thing would be to allow the Association to elect a member to the Advisory Committees of both the Railways. The G. I. P., which has adopted almost a hostile attitude towards the Association, ought now at least to revise its opinion and imitate the example of the B. B. C. I. authorities. Keeping out the Association's representative from the G. I. P. Advisory Committee will not prevent criticism of that Railway dealing with passenger traffic, particularly third class traffic.

OF COURSE, NOT.

HOW CAN IT BE?

REUTER'S UNSUCCESSFUL SCOOP.

LONDON, June 1.

With reference to a Geneva cable of May 30th reporting a protest of certain Indian commercial bodies against the appointment of Sir Arthur Froom to represent Indian employers at the International Labour Conference, the Karachi Chamber of Commerce point out that the cable suggests that the Karachi Chamber of Commerce is a party to the protest. The Chamber states that such is not the case. There is no objection whatever on the Chamber's part to Sir Arthur Froom's appointment. It is understood that the Indian bodies at Karachi which took part in the protest are the Indian Merchants' Association and the Buyers and Shippers' Chamber.—Reuter.

INDIA'S EFFORTS TO IMPROVE LABOUR.

JAPAN'S EVASION OF WASHINGTON COMMITMENTS

LONDON, June 2.

Geneva.—At the International Labour Conference to-day, Sir Arthur Froom pointed out India's difficulties arising from the fact that she had ratified the Washington Convention which others had not ratified.

He mentioned India's efforts to improve her workers' conditions, declaring that Japan had not so strictly adhered to her commitments at Washington. The result was especially noticeable in Bombay. If the situation was not remedied, it was to be feared that Indian peoples' trust in the International Labour Office would be strongly shaken. He hoped that the Japanese delegate would give assurance that his Government would find a remedy.—Reuter.

"BRITAIN POISONING THE WORLD WITH DRUGS"

SCENE AT GENEVA

LONDON, June 2.

Geneva.—"Britain is poisoning the world with its drugs" exclaimed Chu, the Chinese representative on the League's Advisory Committee on Opium.

Sir Malcolm Delivinge (Britain) had complained that two hundred kilograms of morphine and heroin had been shipped to Shanghai from Germany, the Chinese Government certifying that these drugs were intended for medical purposes in the Shanghai hospitals whereas they were destined for other usages and despite Britain's representations in this regard to the Chinese Government the consignment had been released.

This brought forth Chu's exclamation above mentioned. He protested excitedly against the alleged attack on his Government and added that anti British feeling in China was increasing daily.

M. Bourgeois (France), presiding, cut the lively incident short and announced the tea-interval.—Reuter.

TURCO-SYRIAN AMITY

CONVENTION SIGNED

LONDON, June 2.

Constantinople.—Surraut and Tewfik Rushdi Bey have signed the Turco-Syrian Convention of amity negotiated by de Jouvenel some months ago.—Reuter

ANGLO-TURKISH NEGOTIATIONS

PROCEEDING IN FRIENDLY SPIRIT

LONDON, June 2.

In the House of Commons replying to question Sir A. Chamberlain said that the Anglo-Turkish negotiations on Mosul were still proceeding in a friendly spirit. He could not make any definite statement unless and until the terms of the treaty were agreed upon, but he encouraged hope for an early satisfactory conclusion of negotiations.—Reuter.

DEPUTY MAYOR OF CALCUTTA

CORPORATION APPOINTS COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY.

CALCUTTA, June 2.

After some discussion lasting for more than two hours the Calcutta Corporation to-day passed a resolution to effect that a committee be appointed to enquire into the conduct of Alderman Suhrawardy, Deputy Mayor and report whether action under Section 42 of the Calcutta Municipal Act should be taken by the Corporation against him for his removal. The Muslim members objected. The communal element was not wanting in the discussion.—Free Press.

Rai Bahadur Pandit Sheonarain, Advocate, Lahore High Court, left Lahore on Wednesday morning for Karachi *en route* to London where he will attend the conference of the Empire Universities as a delegate of the Punjab University.

THE COAL DEBATE.

WITHDRAWAL OF SUBSIDY.

MR. MACDONALD CRITICISES GOVERNMENT

LONDON, June 1.

The coal debate was initiated to-day in the House of Commons. Mr. MacDonald emphasised that the situation was fraught with a grave national peril. He said that the House must endeavour to make some practical contribution for a solution.

Mr. MacDonald criticised Government's handling of the crisis, especially withdrawal of the subsidy, and declared that money must be found to put the coal industry on its legs. "The problem which future governments will have to face will be that the only complete form of co-ordination of coalpits is nationalisation

Mr. Lloyd George urged Government to introduce forthwith legislation for the reconstruction of the coal industry.

PREMIER'S REPLY.

Mr. Baldwin said he was willing to resume negotiations any moment, but he was not willing to pledge the tax-payers' money indefinitely to support this one industry, nor would he be forced by stoppage to take political control of the mines. Whatever settlement was ultimately reached, probably some Government assistance would be necessary. Government was prepared to do that but pending settlement, he was unable to say in what form or what the amount of assistance would be. No Government could compel a settlement, but at the moment there was the first glimmer of a temper for negotiations. Government would do its best to assuage differences and asperities, and see fair play, and undertake any necessary legislation. Primarily the future depended on the statesmanship of the two parties to the dispute, for no force imposed on reluctant men could bring lasting peace.

The Labour amendment to reduce the Ministry of Mines' vote on which the debate arose was defeated by 252 votes to 108.

Mr. Snowden said he had never listened to a speech with such hopelessness and despair as he heard the Premier that evening. Mr. Snowden expressed the opinion that the only solution of the deadlock was action by Government itself.—Reuter.

ENGLISH LIBERALISM.

SUSPICION ABOUT LLOYD GEORGE.

LONDON, June 1.

The Liberal feud has intensified. Lord Oxford writing to Sir Godfrey Collions, the chief whip of the Liberal Party, emphasises that Mr. Lloyd George formally separated himself from the deliberations of the Liberal Party at a moment of great emergency. He points out that it has been insinuated that he (Lord Oxford) has been "the vehicle of personal animosities" and that therefore he is unable to continue to lead the Liberals unless he is satisfied that he retains their full confidence.

A reply signed *inter alia*, by Viscount Grey, Sir John Simon, Messrs. Runciman, Maclean and Collins, assures Lord Oxford of their support and declares that the methods of Mr. Lloyd George "often made us suspect that he has not abandoned the idea of a new coalition." It concludes by saying that they have done their best in the Interests of Liberalism, to work with Mr. Lloyd George, but that they are not surprised at Lord Oxford's feeling that confidential relations are impossible "with one whose instability destroys confidence."—Reuter.

NEW PORTUGUESE GOVERNMENT

LONDON, June 2.

Coimbra.—The Revolutionary Provisional Government consists of: Major Ochoa, Minister of Interior, Commerce and Foreign Affairs; General Gomes Costa Minister of War, Colonies and Agriculture and Major Sabes Cadas, Minister of Marine, Finance and Justice.—Reuter.

WINDFALL TO CALCUTTA CHURCH.

LONDON, June 1.

Hongkong.—The will of Sir Paul Chater, Hongkong "Grand Old Man" provides for an annuity of 10,000 sterling for Lady Chater, legacies of 10,000 sterling to Lady Chater and 50,000 dollars to the Jockey Club and the remainder of the estate after very substantial provision for his nephews and their children goes to the Armenian Holy Church of Nazareth Calcutta.—Reuter's Special.

DEFENCE OF FRANC

LONDON, June 2.

Paris.—The Chambers' vote of confidence by 313 votes to 147 has given breathing space to continue the defence of the franc. In answer to a Socialist demand for an immediate financial debate M. Briand declared that the debate was at present inopportune and that Government would submit its financial projects within a month.—Reuter.

The death is announced of Lt.-General Sir William Leishman.—Reuter.

ZAGHLUL ADAMANT.

BARON LLOYD FIDGETY.

INSTRUCTIONS FROM BRITISH CABINET.

LONDON, June 1.

A most delicate position has arisen in Egypt owing to the Zaghlulists' return to power by a majority of three to one. It is stated that M. Zaghul to whom Lord Lloyd, the High Commissioner for Egypt, gave audience on Saturday, maintains his former intransigient attitude, declining to accept the British reservations with regard to the control of the Sudan, safeguarding of the Suez Canal, protection of the British and foreign interests in Egypt, and the defence of Egypt against foreign aggression, and demanding the withdrawal of the British forces in Egypt.

CABINET'S INSTRUCTIONS TO LORD LLOYD.

In view of M. Zaghul's attitude and his proposed assumption of office himself instead of exerting his influence from behind the scenes, despite his advanced age and ill-health, Baron Lloyd has asked for instructions from His Majesty's Government. The Cabinet held to-day a lengthy meeting which ended nearly at midnight and heard Sir A. Chamberlain's report on Lord Lloyd's despatch to which, it is understood, Sir A. Chamberlain has replied giving the instructions asked for, by Lord Lloyd.—Reuter.

ZAGHLUL PASHA.

THE GRAND OLD MAN OF EGYPT whose followers have secured an overwhelming majority in the recent General Elections and who has told Lord Lloyd that Egyptians mean to be masters in their own house.

BARON LLOYD.

BRITISH HIGH COMMISSIONER IN EGYPT, who seems to be bent on playing the role of the dictator in Egypt—a course which is sure to provoke trouble both for Egypt and England.

TROUBLE AGAIN IN CALCUTTA

PROCESSION ABANDONED

CALCUTTA, June 1.

As the police altered the route the Hindu procession organised to carry the goddess Raj Rajeswari for immersion, fixed for this afternoon, was abandoned.

Efforts were made to induce the police to conform to the traditional route observed for the past few years. The processionists also made a proposal that they should be allowed their way on the undertaking that the party would consist only of 75 persons and 40 musicians.

As this request also was refused by the Commissioner of Police, the processionists declared that compliance with the police order would create a precedent and to avoid it they decided to abandon the procession.

REPRESENTATIONS TO THE VICEROY.

LATER.

It has been decided at a meeting of the Marwaris that the three images of Raj Rajeswari, that were enthroned on three lorries for being taken in procession, should remain in the street for the night. The yarn merchants, who celebrated the *puja*, have decided to close their shops to-morrow as a protest.

It is understood that the Hindu Sabha has wired to H. E. the Viceroy and the Yarn Merchants' Association, the Marwari Trades' Association, Calcutta, the Marwari Agarwal Sabha, the Marwari Sanathana Dharma Sabha, the Bengal-Assam Provincial Marwari Agarwal Sabha and Mr. Rangalal Jajodia, M.L.A., to H. E. Lord Lytton describing the action of the police as interference with religious rights.—Free Press.

PROTEST AGAINST POLICE ORDER

CALCUTTA, June 2.

The share, hessian and other markets were closed to-day as a protest against the order of the Commissioner of Police altering the sanctioned route of the Raj Rajeswari procession an hour before it was timed to start last evening. As nothing has been done to revoke order, the yarn merchants of Barrabazar, the Marwari Association, Marwari Trades Association and other bodies have sent telegrams to His Excellency Lord Lytton and Sir Hugh Stephenson asking them to intervene. The images have in the meantime been left on the road as according to custom once brought out they cannot be taken back to the place where they were worshipped. The police are of opinion that they must be removed and have arrested the drivers of three lorries on which images were placed. These men were later sent up for trial on a charge of obstructing a public thoroughfare.

ALLEGED OBSTRUCTION ON PUBLIC THROUGHFARE

CALCUTTA, June 2.

(7 p.m.)—This afternoon the lorry-drivers of yesterday's procession were placed before the Additional Chief Presidency Magistrate on a charge of obstructing public thoroughfare. The accused pleaded not guilty to the charge. After the prosecution had closed their case, the accused were released on bail of Rs. 100 each. Hearing was adjourned for defence.

In the afternoon the Chief Presidency Magistrate issued a notice on Mr. Kanailal Dey, Secretary of the Raj Rajeswari Puja Committee under Section 144, I.P.C. to remove obstruction on public thoroughfare. After the notice was served by the police, images were removed from the lorry and kept at Babulall Agarwall's Dharmasala in Harrison Road. On enquiry at the Office of the Hindu Relief Committee it was learnt that Hindus would now worship the goddess daily. —Free Press.

NO FURTHER DEVELOPMENT

CALCUTTA, June 2.

No further development has taken place in the situation in Burra bazar except that practically all Marwari shops are closed as forecast yesterday. Police pickets have not been removed and military are still patrolling the locality.

Quiet continues at Halishahar and mills have resumed normal working.

It is understood that Hindu leaders will meet in conference this evening to consider the situation and a public meeting of Hindus will be held to-morrow evening.—A. P.

VILLAGES DESTROYED BY FIRE

EFFECT OF LIGHTNING

HYDERABAD (SIND), June 1.

A report of the destruction of a whole village by fire in Larkana District in Upper Sind in the recent thunderstorm on Friday last has been received. Another village is also reported to have been partially destroyed. The cause of the fire is said to be lightning.—A. P.

"CLEANING UP" IN MOROCCO

RIFF WAR PARTY RESISTS

LONDON, June 2.

Paris.—There still remains cleaning up to be done in Morocco now. A dangerous pocket formed by the Beni-ertual tribe has been practically eliminated and the French and the Spanish forces have cleared the district northeast of Wezzan. This means joint action against the Jebala tribe in the direction of Sheshuan, necessitating a considerable Spanish advance.

The war party in the Riff appears to be preparing to resist it. Abdel Krim's War Minister accompanied by Rethan harka is reported to have arrived at Sheshuan.—Reuter.

DERBY UPSET.

CORONACH THE CYNOSURE OF THE YEAR.

COLORADO PLACES THIRD.

LONDON, June 2.

The Derby resulted as follows:—

CORONACH (Childs)	... 1
LANCEGAYE (Perryman)	... 2
COLORADO (Weston)	... 3

The following was the starting price betting on the Derby:—

11 to 2 against Coronach.
40 to 1 against Lancegaye.
2 to 1 agaist Colorado.

Won by five lengths. A short head separated the second and third Nineteen ran. The starters were identical with the probables.—Reuter

RAIN MARS GAIETY

LONDON, June 2.

Hopes excited by yesterday's glorious weather were disappointed this morning. After a night long downpour of rain the spirit of gaiety and merriment associated with the pilgrimage to Epsom was absent and venturesome enthusiasts who despite rain started early in open carts and vehicles insufficiently covered to keep out the downpour found difficulty in keeping happy and jolly. Thousands who had intended to see the Derby abandoned the project. It was noticeable that the London traffic centres usually congested on a fine Derby day mornings were comparatively clear to-day.—Reuter.

LATEST BETTING

LONDON, June 1.

Following is the latest Derby betting:—6 to against Coorado; 7 to 1 Swift and Sure (taken and offered); 7 to 1 Coronach (offered and 8 to 1 taken and wanted), 10 to 1 Lex (taken); 18 to 1 Apple Sammy (offered and 20 to 1 taken); 28 to 1 Finglass; 33 to 1 Cimiez (taken and offered) and Review Order (offered); 40 to 1 Harpagon; 50 to 1 Tenacity, Macanudo, Comedy King, Lancegaye (taken and offered) and War Mist (offered); 66 to 1 Pantera (taken and offered); 100 to 1 Le Gros (taken), St. Marys Kirk, Bassoon, and Simon the Beggar (taken and offered).—Reuter.

BURNS TO RIDE ST. MARY'S KIRK.

LONDON, June 2.

In the Derby, St. Mary's Kirk will be ridden by Burns.—Reuter.

MECCA CONFERENCE.

AFGHAN DELEGATES.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

PESHAWAR, June 2.

Gazi Mir Atta Mohammad Khan Herati and Abdul Samad Jan Azaiwal as Afghan delegates to the Mecca Conference left Peshawar for the Hejaz to-day.

DEMOLISHED MOSQUES AT MECCA

H. E. H. NIZAM UNDERTAKES REPAIRS

LAHORE, June 1.

At a meeting of the Jamiate Khuddamal Harmain, Punjab, it was decided to invite Moulanas Hasrat Mohani, Abdul Qadir and Shahsuleimam to join Syed Habib who is going on deputations to different parts of the Punjab to broadcast evidence gathered against Ibn Saud. It was also resolved that a telegram of thanks should be sent to H. E. H. the Nizam for his offer to rebuild the mosques demolished by Wahabis in Mecca at his own expense, and requesting him to have the repairs carried by his own agents and not to hand over the money to Ibn Saud.—A. P.

NATIONAL MEDICAL STUDENTS ON STRIKE

CALCUTTA, June 2.

About five hundred students of the National Medical Institution have gone on strike, their main object being to compel the authorities to apply for affiliation to the Medical Board as students passed from this institution are liable to be prosecuted under the Bogus Medical Act, the institution not being a recognised one.—A. P.

BENGAL NATIONAL PARTY

CALCUTTA, June 1.

At a general meeting of the Indian National party held this afternoon, Mr. B. C. Pal presiding, a general note on the lines of which the manifesto is to be drawn up was read by Mr. Pal and after some discussion it was resolved to refer the matter to a committee.

A resolution was also passed that a committee consisting of Mr. B. Chakravarti, Sir Provash Chander Mitter, Mr. B. C. Pal, Mr. H.N. Dutt, Mr. T.N. Gosh secretaries and joint secretaries of the party to draw up a manifesto and to present a report in the course of a week and attempts be made to raise special propaganda fund immediately with a view to organising lectures in Calcutta and the mofussil.—A. P.

"MUCH TO LEARN."

READING'S PLATITUDES.

FUTURE OF BAFFLING DESCRIPTION.

LONDON, June 2.

At the Calcutta Dinner at Hotel Cecil, 310 guests were present, including the Marquis of Reading, Viscount Inchcape, Lord Ronaldshay, Sir Claud Jacob, Sir C. McLeod, Sir Henry McMahon, Sir Purshothamadas Thakurdas, Sir Alexander Muddiman, Sir John Maffey, Sir Rajendranath Mookerjee and Sir Charles Tegart.

Mr. T. McMorran, Chairman, urged the importance of the non-official European community pulling its full weight in the legislatures.

Lord Reading paid a tribute to the work of the Europeans, official and non-official, for doing their utmost towards the success of the reforms. Lord Reading, deprecating the fashion in India of attacking the India Office, said he had no complaint against the India Office. Any interference it chose to exercise was due to considerations of Imperial interests or the special responsibilities of Whitehall.

NEED OF MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING.

Justifying his appointment of numerous committees of inquiry, he said the suspicion and mistrust which were the root of the troubles and disturbances during his earlier period were due to a want of understanding between the two races. If only there could be a mutual understanding of each other's viewpoint and mutual forbearance, we would be travelling far along the road from understanding to knowledge and then from knowledge to wisdom.

Given these conditions he saw a future for India almost baffling description. The progress had been greater than was generally realised. The future was certain provided Indians worked with us with goodwill and determination to make the reforms a success. India was still young in her education in self-governing institutions for she had much to learn.

Lord Reading paid a tribute to the patriotic Indians who had the courage to explain to their countrymen that the reforms were after all worth working. In future they might look for greater desire to work whole-heartedly to make the reforms a success so that there would be an end of the suspicion anid mistrust and belief in the fair-mindedness, justice, impartiality and benevolent purpose of the British people to help India along the road if only she would come willingly.—Reuter.

AN OIL COMBINE

GERMAN CONCERE REGAINS LOST GROUND

LONDON, June 2.

Berlin.—At the general meeting of the Erdoel Company, Germany's biggest oil organisation, the chairman announced that the Company's buying selling and distribution organisations had been turned into a separate company called the Olex which had signed several years' delivery agreement with the Anglo-Persian Oil Company and the Erdoel had thereby regained the production which it had lost and won back to certain extent its position in petroleum industry throughout the world.—Reuter's Special

BAN ON MR. YAKUB HASAN'S CANDIDATURE

WHAT WILL GOVT. OF INDIA DO?

MADRAS, June 1.

The question of the removal of the ban on Mr. Yakub Hasan to enable him to contest the election "The Swarajya" understands will now go before the Government of India. Mr. Yakub Hasan intends to stand for the Assembly and has applied for the removal of the restriction to the Simla authorities.

Another Muslim candidate Haji Moulana Saheb has submitted a similar application, orders on which are awaited.—Free Press.

MADRAS GOVT'S REFUSAL TO REMOVE BAN

MADRAS, June 1.

It is understood that the Government of Madras have definitely refused to exercise the discretion given to them to remove the disqualification for election to the local legislature imposed on Yakub Hasan and few others who have undergone terms of imprisonment.

Commenting on this action of Government the "Hindu" in the course of a leader says that the discretion vested in the local Government is being abused and asks if the Central Government will have the fairness consistency and courage to set the matter right.

WRONG TO MUSLIMS.

"New India" says that, if Madras Government were to refuse to remove Mr. Yakub Hasan's disqualification, apart from personal injustice done to him, it would commit a grave wrong to the Muslim community as a whole whose sympathy and confidence he undoubtedly commands. It hopes that Government of India will take a wider and statesmanlike view of the matter.

It is also understood that Mr. Yakub Hasan has applied to the Government of India or the removal of the ban on his standing as a candidate to the Legislative Assembly.—A. P.

CONGRESS POLITICS IN MADRAS.

EVOLVING SANCTION

(By DR. A. K. MENON.)

I cannot speak with much knowledge of the Congress candidates for the Provincial and Central Legislatures selected for Bombay; but I know enough of quite a large number of the Madras candidates not to be quite pleased with the selected in Madras. If they are the best that could be had, the field of choice is pretty poor. Except for Mr. Sreenivasa Iyengar himself and a few others, the remainder are all Swarajists for convenience. Their faith in Khaddar is only from the vote-catching point of view. Not to say anything about always wearing khaddar, lots of them don it only for public functions and in public function. You can often see a gentleman driving to the Tilak Ghat or the Mahajanasabha Hall in a tweed or alpaca coat and a Manchester cloth turban to appear at the meeting in a khaddar shirt and often a Gandhi cap. I have not been able to find out whether they had been wearing the Khaddar shirt under the alpaca or tweed coat or whether they undressed and slipped into the khaddar toga just befeore the meeting. As I read it, the leaders had sufficient warning that these Swarajists for convenience are not very much respected. Yet they go on putting them forward.

They talk a great deal about non-acceptance of offices. I know one of the Swarajists who was hanging about a European officer for an examinership (not of the University), which was in the European officer's gift by virtue of his being the tenant of the particular office. And yet he is put forward by the stalwarts of the non-acceptance of office eschool. What do you think of that non-acceptance of offices?

A great deal has been said about the selection of the best candidates, and voting for them. If the best is not particularly good and is even occasionally rotten, there is very little virtue in displaying them in the stalls. I am sure there are better men who will come forward if they will not be compelled to mix their convictions with the considerations of convenience of the mixed crowd which is being paraded as the best. That and a little more precison with reference to the programme will bring in people as good as any in the whole country.

RELIGIOUS ENDOWMENT ACT.

Reepeal or amendment of the Hindu Religious Endowments Act is one of the Swarajist war-cries in Madras. Admittedly, it was, has been, and is very much disliked in certain quarters. The quarters it is most disliked are some rich landlords and vested interests. And there is the Brahmin Non-Brahmin question also sought to be raised in it. Even among Congressmen, Dr. Varadarajulu is known to approve the Act generally. Without going into these differeces and even the constitutional correctness or propriety of promising to make short shrift of a predecessor Ministry's work, let us examine the implication in the promise of repeal. Is it not that, in spite of all that is said to the detriment of the Reforms Councils, we are not very helpless and that the Councils could be utilised for useful purposes? Besides, is there not the suggetion that the H. R. E. Act stands seriously in our path to attain Swaraj?

MR. SATYAMURTHI

Left to himself, I imagine that Mr. Sreenivasa Iyengar is still for the latter-day Sinn-Feinn attitude with reference to the House of Commons, that is getting elected to keep out the undesirable toadies, tuft-hunters and the timid acquescers after loud protests. But he is among a very mixed crowd and not a particularly free agent His 'rapprochement' with his quondam companion and erstwhile abjurer, Mr. Satyamurti, is not an unmixed blessing, if at all it is a blessing. Mr. Satyamurti cannot miss an opportunity or a platform for holding forth. Mr. Sathyamurti has strong prejudices for and against individuals. His not easily reconcilable utterances with reference to the Commonwealth of India Bill will illustrate what I mean. In a statement to the Press, he said he opposed Panditji's motion for referring it to a committee because it will distract us from our main purpose of evolving adequate sanctions to win Swaraj and also because he thought that it would be very undignified to depend upon the Labour Party in England, which dependence, he also thought, was futile. He soon followed it up with a speech in which he said that his opposition was because Dr. Besant misrepresented the Swarajists to the British Labour Party and others. What are we to infer as regards the true reason. Be it remembered that Mr. Satyamurthi is among those who believe in the value of foreign propaganda for which he went to Europe scarcely a year ago. Mr. Satyamurthi and friends cannot see that, in the stagnant state of Congess politics the evolution of self-sufficient sanctions may be considerably helped if the responsibility for rejecting Dr. Besant's Bill is thrown on the British public, including the Labour Party.

LAW COLLEGE AT BARODA.

BARODA, June 1.

A Law College with 1st and 2nd LL.B. classes will open at Baroda on June 21. For the present admission will not exceed 80 students for the first year and 70 for the 2nd.—Free Press.

ALLEGED GAMING HOUSE KEEPING

CONTENTION ABOUT POINT OF PROCEDURE

In the case in which Sub-Inspector Chowdhari of the C. I. D. had placed one Chhaganlal Gandhi, his clerk Cursondas Madhaoji and Mrs. Trivenibai on a charge of keeping and conducting a common gaming house before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, the Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court on the 24th May, Sub-Inspector Chowdhari had appeared before his Worship on the 26th May and had applied for an order authorizing the police to make further investigations in the case. His Worship had passed an order authorizing them to call and examine the witnesses and the accused persons if necessary and also to examine the account books.

Mr. Balubhai T. Desai, pleader, for the first accused informed the Court that after the charge sheet was put up his client had received a summons from the Police asking him to appear before the police for examination. Mr. Desai replied on behalf of his client that Section 61A of the Bombay Police Act was applicable to witnesses only and not to accused persons. In reply to his letter, Mr. Desai was informed by the Deputy Commissioner of the C. I. D. that the investigation had been ordered by the Third Presidency Magistrate and therefore, his client should appear before the police. After that his client received another summons from the police asking him to appear before them on May 31st. To that, a reply stating that investigating police officer had no power to summon an accused person after a charge sheet was placed before a Magistrate was sent.

The Magistrate asked Mr. Desai why he should think that the investigation was complete.

Mr. Desai said that it was so because the Magistrate was in charge of the case.

Mr. Desai contended that there was no section under the Criminal Procedure Code under which a Magistrate was empowered to order the police to examine an accused person who had already been charged. Hence the action of the police was not at all justifiable.

The Magistrate remarked that if he thought the order to be illegal he should not obey it.

Mr. Desai said that he only wanted to bring the facts to his Worship's attention. The order taken by the police was illegal.

The Magistrate: "If you think that my order is illegal, put the summons in the waste paper basket and do not worry. If any action is taken by the police then you must bear the consequences.

Mr. Desai said that the order under reference was such as could be called illegal. If it was proved to be such, then there would be no cause for fearing that the police would further harass his client. He therefore requested the Magistrate to revoke the order. His Worship replied that he could not do so.

Mr. F. Vicaji who appeared with Mr. Gadkari for the second accused stated at this stage that the police had obtained the order under reference behind their backs. They respected the order of the Court and did not mean to disobey any order of the Magistrate. It was only in the interests of justice that he requested his Worship to revoke the order.

His Worship asked Mr. Vicaji whether the defendants were right in not attending the Court on May 31st when they were asked to do so. It was the duty of the police to call complainants and accused to take their statements.

Mr. Vicaji submitted that the police had no right to make an application behind their backs. The application should have been made in presence of the other party. Otherwise it was likely to prejudice the interests of the absent party.

His Worship said that all he could do was that he could ask the police not to issue any more summons to his clients.

After some more arguments the order was allowed to stand as it was.

On Mr. Balubhai T. Desai's request a note of his application was made by his Worship.

G. I. P. ELECTRIC TRAINS AND THE PUBLIC

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—For the last fifteen days I have been travelling by electric trains of the G.I.P. Railway. The public is indebted to the G.I.P. Railway authorities for giving the speedy and comfortable trains, specially to the third class passengers, because generally II class passengers do not get room to sit during the rush hours while III class patrons of the Railway Company get good accommodation. But the most surprising thing which I have witnessed is that as there being only four rakes in the trains and platforms being very long, there is no fixed place where these trains should stop. Passengers, ladies and children and cotton merchants at Cotton Green and Masjid have to run up and down to get into the trains as the train sometimes stops in the front, in the middle or at any suitable place on the platform as the driver chooses. I do not know why the attention of the Railway Officials has not been drawn to by the Cotton Muccadams and Brokers' Association, or by the East Indian Cotton Association to this irregularity? Will the Agent or the Chief Traffic Manager of the G.I.P. Railway look into this matter? I hope, this irregularity will not continue longer. Will Mr. Kotak, Secretary of the East Indian Cotton Association Ltd., and Mr. Jamnadas Ramdas, Secretary of the Cotton Muccadams and Brokers' Association, write to the Railway Company?—Yours, etc.

JIVRAJ G. NENSEY.

MODERN INDIAN PAINTINGS.

DR. STELLA'S LECTURE IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, June 2.

"Modern Indian painting was born in Bengal. It came to the surface as a reincarnation, but also as a continuation of an age of tradition," said Dr. Stella Kramrisch lecturing at the Rotary Club last night on Indian art. Turning back from western art, an organism stagnant in its own misunderstandings, cut off from fresh air and the soil, was the renaissance of Indian art. The new impulse shaped into substance the living art of modern India, of which Bengal is one of the most vivid exponents. "Modern Indian art," concluded Dr. Kramrisch, "had a two-fold life as at present practised."

Mr. A. E. Harris observed that if the Indians wanted to make Indian art what it should be, they must support Indian artists to portray things which existed, and erect in each big town a national gallery showing the ideals and realities of their time.—Free Press.

EYE HOSPITAL AT NAVSARI.

STARTED BY PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

NAVSARI, June 1.

Navsari will have an Eye Hospital which was opened in the presence of a representative gathering of citizens by Dr. J. Dordi, F.R.C.S. The Hospital which has been located in a new and healthily situated building has been started as a private enterprise by Dr. Kanabhai Desai, a prominent Arya Samaj organiser, Secretary of the Navsari Bandhu Samaj and also, local Secretary of the Hindu Maha Sabha. The Hospital will be run without either state help or public donations and special arrangements have been announced for free treatment, to the poor.—Free Press.

PLAGUE AT MOULMEIN

CALCUTTA, June 1.

Intimation having been received of an outbreak of plague in Moulmein, it is notified that Moulmein is declared an infected port, and preventive regulations are being enforced in the ports of Calcutta and Chittagong against vessels from Moulmein.—A. P.

MEDICAL INSPECTION IN PORBUNDER SCHOOLS.

VENKANER, June 1.

The children attending schools in Porbunder will be submitted for medical examination twice every year, a report of which will have to be made to the chief medical officer before the vacations. The inspection of girls attending schools will be held by a lady doctor.—Free Press.

DESECRATION OF A GRAVE

LAHORE, June 1.

Six Wahabi Mussalmans were produced to-day before Mr. Phaillus. First Class Magistrate on a charge of alleged offence of desecrating a grave in Kasur Town near Lahore and thereby hurting the religious susceptibilities of Hanafis. The Magistrate bound over all the accused for good conduct for a period of one year.—A. P.

BULSAR BABA WEEK.

BULSAR, May 30.

To-day was the second day of the Baby Week in Bulsar. As it is quite a new thing here, and as the exhibition is the first held for a number of past years in Bulsar a large number of men, women and children of all communities in general and Parsis and Hindus in particular paid visits.

This evening a public meeting under the auspices of the Baby Week was held when Mr. B. N. Motiwala of Bombay presided. Speeches were delivered by Messrs. Motabhai Shapurji and Madhuvachhram J. Sheth on "Nursing the Babies" and "The Food for Babies." The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks for the chair proposed by Mr. Lallubhai Gulabchand Zaveri of the Bombay Humanitarian League.

In the night Cinema Films on the right way of nursing babies were exhibited.

"VITA" TRAGEDY FUND.

The following amounts have been received by Mr. Jivrai G. Nensey, Honorary Joint Secretary, "Vita Tragedy Fund":—

	Rs.
Sheth Lakhmidas Raoji Tairsee	101
Keshavji Damji Hirjee	100
Virji Pareji	100
Sympathiser No. 1.	51
Sympathiser No. 2.	51
Sheth Madhavlal Makanlal	51
Sheth D D Shethia.	51
Messrs. Napoo Nensi and Co.	51
Bhimji Premji	51
Sympathiser No. 3	25
Mr. Shivdas Champsi	25
Sheth Dharsi Hemraj	11
Sheth Vrajlal Bhagwandas Chaya	10
Sheth Tokerse Doea Gopalji	10
Sheth Raoji Jagjiwan	5
Sheth Dharsi Khengarji Mehta	5
Pranlal Sankalchand Mehta	5
Sheth Khimji Mandan	5
Total	Rs. 708

The public are requested to send their contribution to Mr. Jivraj G. Nensey, 51-53 Bohra Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

AGENDA OF THE B. P. C. C.

STRICT CONFORMITY WITH CONGRESS NEEDED

CALCUTTA, June 1.

The agenda of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee meeting, to be held on June 13, contains the following resolutions: 1 (a) that in the opinion of the B. P. C. C. it should not now consider the question of rescission, revision or modification of the Hindu-Moslem Pact of Bengal having regard to the present state of feeling in the country, (b) that in the opinion of the B.P.C.C. the meeting, presided over by Mr. J. Chaudhury on May 23 at Krishnagar, was not a meeting of the Bengal Provincial Conference, and that there should not be any further session of the conference this year, (c) that until the Congress rules fix otherwise the programme of work of the B.P.C.C. should be in strict conformity with the policy laid down by the Indian National Congress at Cawnpore with special reference to the principle of Council entry without acceptance of office in the gift of Government, and for this purpose its members and office-bearers should loyally endeavour to carry out the same. 2. That the Executive Council be reconstituted and all other steps be taken by the B.P.C.C. or the President that may be necessary in this matter.

Babu Lalit Mohan Das will move a resolution stating that in view of the present critical political situation in the country and the urgent need of united action, the B.P.C.C. do not consider it desirable to discuss the question whether the meeting held under the presidency of Mr. J. Chaudhury at Krishnagar was a meeting of the Bengal Provincial Conference or not.

Mr. K. S. Roy will move that the Executive Council be dissolved and a fresh executive be elected. Another resolution condemns the action of the B.P.C.C. members, who took part in the proceedings of the meeting at Krisnnagar presided over by Mr. J. Chaudhury and reaffirms the Hindu-Moslem Pact adopted at Sirajgunj.—Free Press.

ADMISSION TO CORPORATION HALL.

RESTRICTIONS IN MADRAS

MADRAS, June 1.

In the presence of an unusually large number of visitors the Corporation Council discussed this evening whether or not admission of public to its meetings should be regulated and restricted.

Subsequent to the last meeting when a disturbance took place the Commissioner had announced that only visitors holding tickets should be admitted. In a note he stated that his order was essential on ground of peace and order. If the Council wanted withdrawal of the order responsibility for preserving peace and order would not, he stated, be his.

At to-day's meeting a Swarajist Councillor condemning the restrictions declared: "This is a public building. The public are our masters. Are we going to shut the doors of the Council against our own masters?" The Swarajists generally opposed the restriction but the proposition that the President be authorised to frame rules on the subject and place them before the Council and that meanwhile admission should be regulated by tickets issued by the Commissioner in consultation with the President was adopted.—Free Press.

DRIFTING INTO MODERATISM

MR. ABHYANKAR ON RESPONSIVISTS

NAGPUR, June 1.

At another public meeting held last night Mr. Ruiker, pleader, presiding Mr. Abhyankar M.L.A., explained the council programme of the Congress as embodied in the Cawnpore resolution. He showed from the speeches and writings of the Responsivists how they were yielding step by step to the Moderates.

He read certain passages from the report of Mr. Aney's speech which appeared in the Responsivist paper the "Maharashtra" which, he alleged, admitted that Mr. Aney and his party "had wilfully deceived the electorate in putting forward a programme which they themselves never believed in" in the election campaign of 1923.

Concluding his speech, Mr. Abhyankar asked the audience whether they would rely on them now in face of such admissions and further asked the people what guarantee there was that the Responsivists would not deceive them again.—A. P.

CABLE ITEM

The death is announced of Major General Sir Oliver Nugent.

MUSIC BEFORE MOSQUES

MR. A. AZIZS ADVICE TO BEHAR MUSLIMS

PATNA, June 1.

Mr. Abdul Aziz, one of the organisers of the Anjuman Muhafezat Islam recently formed by Sir Ali Imam, in a speech at Bisharshariff, said that it was not right to say that Islam was in danger either at the hands of the Hindus or the Christians. Islam, he said, was to-day weak because the Muslims were ignorant. He implored the Muslims not to weaken their case by rash and unfair actions in regard to the question of music before mosques.

Mr. Aziz said justice, fairness and expediency unmistakably point out that the Muslims must not protest against the passage of processions on public roads or against the play of music in front of, or while passing along the mosques. He wanted the Mussalmans of Behar to accept his views in this respect and act up to them. It was, he said, not only a religious but a civil right of the Hindus to take out processions accompanied by music. Some time armed processions were organised either out of fun or malice to provoke and annoy the Muslims or some evil minded people to beat the drum louder than anywhere else in front of a mosque to draw out the Muslims for a fight, but the best course for the Muslims, he said, was to unconditionally allow the processions to pass without any objection being lodged. The authorities would, of course, see that the law and convenience of the general public were not violated.

RELIGIOUS TOLERATION REQUIRED.

The performance of religious duties, rites and ceremonies admitted of no compromise. He was not asking the Muslims to relax their vigilance about their own rights. The rights of the Muslims must be protected, and toleration which justice demands and law provides would be secured. If absolute toleration was practised and freedom from religious bias was maintained, there was bound to be good-will and fellowship to the happiness and prosperity of all concerned.—Free Press.

NOT A QUESTION OF RIGHTS

DR. KITCHLEW'S APPEAL

CALCUTTA, June 1.

In the course of a statement to the Free Press before leaving for his East Bengal tour, Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew describes the efforts he has been making since he came to Calcutta to establish peace and amity among the Hindus and Muslims and says: "I cannot too strongly condemn the fanatical excesses perpetrated by the unruly section of both the communities in desecrating sacred places of worship.

With regard to the question of music before mosques, I request Moslems to leave the question entirely to the good sense of the Hindu community. I know the playing of music hurts the feelings of an average Muslim and I therefore hope that the Hindu community if left to itself would certainly respect the religious sentiments of the Muslims. These questions I feel should not be taken up in a spirit of aggression or of establishing one's right. To my mind, there is no question of right involved in this.

He requests Hindu friends to meet him at all the places he would visit and frankly discuss the situation from their view-point with a view to allowing him an opportunity of bringing about a better understanding and appeals to the Muslims to devote all their time and energy to take up the Tanzeem programme and up-lift of their community without rittering away energy in useless disputes and controversies.—Free Press.

HINDUS' MEMORIAL

DELHI, June 1.

About a thousand Hindus of Pahari Dhiraj have submitted a memorial to the Chief Commissioner urging the abandonment of leading cows to the slaughter house through Pehari Dheraj during the Bakr-Id. They pray that either the Muslims be pursuaded to give up that route or the cow procession of Pahari Dheraj be declared a prohibited street.—A. P.

TWO ANGLO-INDIANS' LAPSE

BANGALORE, June 1.

The station Second Magistrate has sentenced two Anglo-Indians Eric Bullock and John Wilson of Secunderabad who stood charged with having stolen the cash box from the house of the chaplain of the Holy Trinity Church, to a fortnight's rigorous imprisonment each. The accused pleaded not guilty stating they went to the complainant's house for employment.—A. P.

TITTAGUR RIOT CASE

CALCUTTA, June 1.

The Sessions Judge of Alipur to-day, disposed the case against seven Hindus who were charged with rioting and causing grievous hurt in connection with the Tittagur communal riot.

This riot took place just a year ago at Tittagur in the jute mill area over a Hindu procession with music passing in front of a mosque. In this connection four Mahomedans had been sentenced to various terms of rigorous imprisonment.

In the present case against the Hindus the jury unanimously found all the accused not guilty and the judge acquitted them all.—A. P.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

Mr. J. A. Kay of Messrs. W. H. Brady and Co. Ltd., and Mr. G. L. Winterbotham of Messrs. Wallace and Co., have been returned unopposed to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce Constituency of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay in place of Sir Leslie Hudson and Mr. J. R. Abercrombie, resigned.

ALTERCATION OVER DRINKING WATER.

COMMUNAL FRACAS AT NAIHATI

CALCUTTA, June 2.

29 persons received more or less serious injuries as a result of a fracas between the employees of the Hukumchand Jute Mills and the Haripar Jute Mills at Naihati, 25 miles away from Calcutta, yesterday.

An alleged untouchable not being allowed to draw water from a well near a Siva Temple in the vicinity of the Mill's by the priest, led to an altercation which soon developed into fisticuffs. The priest thought the man was a Muslim, whom he could not allow to pollute the well while the man insisted on his right to have the water to quench his thirst.

The Hindu and Muslim employees of the two mills immediately joined the issue and the Hindus raised the cry that the Siva temple was in danger. Fifty Muslims took the side of the alleged untouchable, who was suspected by the priest to be a Muslim, and an equal number of Hindus arriving on the scene, a free fight ensued registering casualties among both the sides.

An alarm being raised European Mill assistants hastened to the spot. The combatants had already taken to their heels and taken shelter in their respective barracks. The armed police, who arrived shortly, are still guarding the place. About 15 arrests have been made and the situation is now quiet.—Free Press.

BENGAL TANZEEM COMMITTEE.

SIR A. RAHIM—PRESIDENT

CALCUTTA, June 1.

An appeal has been issued by the Bengal Tanzeem Committee which has been recently formed here mainly through the efforts of Dr. Kitchlew, for Rs. 5 lakhs to carry on the movement with Sir Abdur Rahim as its President.

The Committee asks for Rs. 5 lakhs, one-fifth of which will go to the Central Body.

MOSQUES AS CENTRES OF REFORM.

The chief aims and objects are declared to be to organise the Muslims of Bengal on a purely non-political basis (2) to harmonise national and communal efforts of the Bengal Muslims. (3) to reorganise mosques as units of economic, religious and moral reform, (4) to give education and physical culture, (5) to establish an Indian Muslim Workers' Home for training Islamic preachers to propagate Islamic culture.—Press Free.

MUSLIM COLLEGE FOR SIND

GOVERNMENT'S OFFER.

KARACHI, June 2.

There is a movement afoot to start a first grade Muslim College in Karachi, prominent Mahomedan leaders being associated with it. They require ten to fifteen lakhs but only a few thousands have been collected so far, notwithstanding the many promises on paper. The teachers of the Sind Madrassa High School have announced payment of one month's salary to the proposed college.

The Government have under consideration the starting of another fist grade college at Karachi with the reservation of 75 per cent. of the seats for the Mussalmans. The Muslim leades now think that the acceptance of the Government College would be inevitable as they have not been able to raise the necessary funds for an independent Islama College. They will concentrate on collecting sufficient sums for a Muslim Hotel for the new College with a mosque atached.

The starting of the Government College next year depends in the Minister's ability to find funds.—Free Press.

SIND GIRLS' SUCCESS AT S. L. EXAMINATION.

KARACHI, June 2

Many Sindhi girls have come out successful in the Matriculation Examination the results of which have been just announced. Though Sindh started rather late in giving higher education to the female sex, it is now making up for the lost time. A feature of the local D. J. Sindh College is the presence of many girls in the College classes. One noticeable event is the success of a Muslim girl Miss Sidick Saran Abdul Kadir in the Matriculation Examination.—Free Press.

SECOND GRADE CELLEGE FOR SUKKUR.

The Hindus of Upper Sindh are collecting funds for a second grade College at Sukkur or Shikarpur. One rich Shikarpuri Sethia alone has promised one lakh.—Free Press.

EPIDEMIC OF FIRES.

KARACHI, June 2.

The epidemic of fires during the summer has started in Karachi, there being 3 minor fires in the course of 3 days.—Free Press.

"STATE OF EMERGENCY" IN GREAT BRITAIN.

BITTER LABOUR CRITICISM OF REGULATIONS.

"DO YOUR DAMNEDEST."

In the House of Commons on 5th May Sir W. Joynson-Hicks moved, "That the regulations made by his Majesty in Council under the Emergency Powers Act, 1926, by Orders dated 30th day of April, 1926, and 3rd day of May, 1926, shall continue in force, subject, however, to the provisions of section 2 (4) of the said Act." He said that any regulations made by Privy Council must be laid upon the table of both Houses, and, unless approved within seven days, should cease to have effect. He had to ask the House to pass the regulations, and thereby authorize the Government to exercise the powers conferred upon them for the period of one month. It was hoped that it would not be necessary to extend that period. These were not new regulations. They had been passed on previous occasions, for instance, in 1924, when there was a threat of a strike in the omnibus and tramway world. The present Leader of the Opposition then said:—"The Government must be armed with the powers that are required should the dispute spread or should public convenience demand some action which can only be taken under the powers given to the Government after the proclamation." He also said:—"The public services must be continued. All Governments must give protection to those engaged in their legal employments." That was a fair statement of the position which his Majesty's Government now took up.

There was nothing in the regulations which prevented a man striking if he desired to do so. Referring to some of the regulations which might arouse the most opposition, the right hon. gentleman referred to Regulation 21, which was in regard to acts inciting to sedition and mutiny. This was merely an adaptation of the existing common law, with the exception that under the regulation acts of this kind could be dealt with summarily. This was highly desirable.

Regulation 33 dealt with the right of arrest without warrant, and the right hon. gentleman pointed out that the powers of an ordinary constable at present to arrest without warrant were very wide, and, on the whole, this regulation was not any very large extension of the right and duty which already rested on a police constable.

CONTROL OF NEWSPAPERS.

Another regulation gave the Government great power in regard to newspapers. It gave the Home Secretary power to enter buildings suspected of printing or publishing any document calculated to cause mutiny or sedition or disaffection among the armed forces or the civilian population. The Home Secretary also had power by regulation to deal with the supply of food or anything "essential to the public safety or to the life of the community." He said definitely in the interests of the life of the nation that these powers were necessary at the present time. (Cheers).

Regulation 24 gave him power to direct that services of vital importance should be carried on. If he directed that any service was of vital importance, then the Government might call on the forces of the Crown to assist in carrying on those services.

In conclusion, he quoted some passages from Mr. MacDonald's book "Syndicalism," in which he said: "The general strike is not a weapon of reform, a means of raising wages or improving conditions, like an ordinary strike. ..... It is purely speculative, and is dominated by the ideas of revolution. A general strike works in a different way to ordinary strikes. It raises prices ..... and it will hit the poorer people heavily, the middle class less, the rich least of all. ... . Syndicalists believe that when a general strike comes time will be on their side. Exactly the opposite is true. Time will be against them. As days go by society will organize itself against them, because society, as well as the individual, is moved by the will to live." That was what he (Sir W. Joynson-Hicks) wanted to say to-day to the House and to the country.

MR. HENDERSON'S PROPHECY.

Mr. A. Henderson (Burnley, Lab.) said he would deal with the general principle of the regulations. He and his party could accept no responsibility for the policy they embodied. The trade unions had made an offer last Saturday to run essential services. Were that accepted, there would be no need for volunteers.

It was quite true that the Labour Government had prepared similar regulations, but they had so handled the situation in 1924 that no regulations had been necessary. He was very disturbed that the Government should have at once attacked the trade unions and their leaders in the new "British Gazette." Rather should they have said that, like those leaders, they were ready to begin negotiations again at once, as the Government of the day had done in the railway dispute of 1911. If the Government continued as they had begun, the situation in a few days would, he feared, baffle the imagination. (Hon. members.—Don't threaten). He was not threatening but prophesying. On the contrary, he begged the Government to return to the position of last Monday morning, when he really believed that but for the interference with the "Daily Mail", a formula for peace would have been found.

MR. LL. GEORGE'S WARNING.

Mr. Lloyd George (Carnarvon, L.) declared that the general strike had obscured the miners' case, and lost them public sympathy. But the regulations which they were discussing arose out of an emergency whose gravity could not be exaggerated. He feared that the situation would not pass away easily. The Government had in the main the support of public opinion and the resources of the community, but the forces on the other side could not be underrated. The trade unions were highly organized and loyal to each other, whatever the views of their members on the merits of the case. Parliament must settle it in the end, though perhaps it could not yet until there was a more mutual desire for accommodation. He must meanwhile support the Government in equipping themselves with the necessary powers. All depended on the spirit in which they used them, which must not be such as to rouse a bitter or vengeful spirit from which industry would suffer afterwards. A party use must be avoided. The Government was now a national Government. He deeply regretted the attack on trade unions in the "British Gazette."

It was not desirable that controversial matter of that kind should be introduced or that advantage should be taken of the emergency to press forward political propaganda.

Sir W. Joynson-Hick said that until that moment he had not read the paper, which had to be published in a great hurry. The Government had no desire to use it for propaganda purposes.

Mr. Lloyd George accepted that assurance and said that what they wanted was news and not dope. It was a most foolish thing to suppress the newspapers (cheers), and he had no doubt that if a condition were imposed that they should give authenticated news representing the Labour point of view, it would be accepted by them. He hoped there would be no interference with public meetings unless there was a real fear that they might lead to a breach of order, such as the procession to which the Home Secretary had referred and which he was right in prohibiting.

Sir W. Joynson-Hicks said he had no intention to stop meetings such as trade union leaders might wish to address. It would be his aim to administer the regulations with good temper, restraint, and impartiality. He wanted to get through this difficulty in a friendly spirit.

NO CHALLENGE TO CONSTITUTION.

Mr. J. H. Thomas asked whether the Home Secretary was aware that the General Council, in their counter-newspaper, "The Workers' Bulletin," emphatically repudiated the assertion that this was a challenge to the Government (Ministerial cries of "Oh."), and that they had issued instructions that anyone who invited or suggested insubordination or mutiny by troops or sailors was to be repudiated, and that, so far as they were concerned, they wanted to make it an industrial strike and nothing else?

Mr. Bromley (Barrow, Lab.) admitted that if all the resources of the Government were brought against the strike it would be defeated, but he denied that it was directed against the Government unless the latter were backing the owners. Sheer loyalty to the miners and pity for their sufferings had occasioned the strike. He pointed out, however, that unless the Government were fair and conciliatory, the strike must last a long time, and appealed for a complete absence of truculence.

Sir Edward Iliffe (Tamworth, U.), on behalf of a group of newspapers with a circulation of 10,000,000 copies, offered to print unaltered two columns of matter supplied by the Labour Party, though reserving the right to comment, in order that the Press might resume and the public have news.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor said that the speeches of Labour members had been couched in the language of reason and conciliation. Could there not be a compromise and a frank and honest discussion on both sides? He would not vote against the Regulations.

A "SCANDALOUS PUBLICATION."

Mr. Clynes said that the Labour Party opposed these Regulations because the safety of the State did not lie in mere acts of oppression. Referring to what he termed "that scandalous publication," the "British Gazette," Mr. Clynes said that if information was to be circulated it should be more in the nature of news than views, but if views were to be circulated they should not be of a partisan character.

Lord H. Cecil (Oxford University, U. said that the language of war should not be imported into these matters at all. But a general strike was not an industrial dispute at all; it was an aggression against the community at large.

PREMIER'S DEFENCE.

Mr. Baldwin (who entered the House while Mr. Thomas was speaking, but after the reference to Sunday night) said that what he and those of his colleagues who had been negotiating with him were endeavouring to do was to get an assurance from the Trade Union Council that they felt confident, or some equivalent word, that a settlement would be arrived at on the lines of the Report, and the "lines of the Report" meant "acceptance of the Report." He was honestly not very clear whether or not it was said that evening that those who were speaking to him and his colleagues were satisfied about that. What he was clear about was that they were going to see the miners on the subject, and to see if they could get such an assurance, so that they could say to him that the miners, as well as the Trade Union Council, could give such an assurance, because the acceptance of the Council without the miners would not have been a sufficient guarantee for the Government, because the Council were not plenipotentiaries; they were acting for the miners. They went to see the miners at about 11 o'clock. He was in a position of great anxiety; negotiating, as he told the House on Monday, under a threat; he doubted whether it was wise, but he ran the risk in view of the gravity of the situation. It was while the Trade Union Council was seeing the miners and while he and his colleagues were explaining to the Cabinet what they hoped for, that they learned by telephone that the first active, overt move in the great strike was being actually made of trying to suppress the Press. They felt that, in those cases, the whole situation was completely changed. They felt that this was more than a threat, that this was direct action (cheers), and direct action, in his view, of the worst kind, because it was trying to suppress the possibility of dissemination of news to the public. In those cases, with infinite regret, they had to take the stand that they could go no further. What Mr. Thomas had said confirmed the view that there was every hope of an agreement being reached which would have enabled them to continue the discussions at 11 o'clock had it not been for that declaration of urgent strike.

MR. MACDONALD'S ATTACK.

Mr. MacDonald said that, so far as it was reported to him immediately afterwards, the statement made by the Prime Minister was perfectly accurate, and that, to him, was the sorrow of the whole thing. The Prime Minister knew what the mind of the representatives of the Trade Union Council was; he also knew that, at that moment, those representatives were in consultation with the miners' executive. Then came the "Daily Mail's incident. Never a question was put to those people, "Do you know anything about this"? "Are you responsible for this" "What action do you propose to take about it"? No approach of any kind was made to them; but while they were working out this formula, hammering out, if they could, a settlement, a letter was received that the negotiations were at an end. When the consternation at the receipt of this letter was over, a deputation went to the room where the Government representatives were to ask what all this was about and to explain the whole situation to them, but when the deputation arrived at that room they found the door locked and the whole place in darkness. (Loud cries of "Shame.")

Mr. Stephen (Glasgow, Camlachie, Lab.) moved the rejection of the Regulation for the care of public buildings railways, tramways, electrical power stations, and works of the kind which provides that a person found on such works should be deemed guilty of the offence of intending to interfere with the proper use of such works by reason of the circumstances of his conduct or of his known character as proved.

Mr. Buchanan (Glasgow, Gorbals, Lab.) asked what "known character" meant? He said he had never concealed that he was a republican and were he to be found loitering near Holyrood Palace would he come under the Regulation. (Laughter). In like manner if Lady Astor were seen in the neighbourhood of a brewery would her presence there be regarded with suspicion? (Laughter.)

Mr. Batey (Spennymoor, Lab.) said he believed they could win this struggle without any injury being done to property but if any owners attempted to work the mines with black legs there would be trouble. (Cheers).

A FIGHTING SPEECH.

Sir D. Hogg (Attorney General) said Mr. Batey's suggestion that people ought not to be allowed to carry on their business in a lawful manner because any body of trade unions had forbidden them to do so was the very best justification for a Regulation of this kind—(loud cheers—and Mr. Kirkwood "That's a good fighting speech").

Mr. T. Jones (Pontypridd, Lab.) said that was an open challenge to the Miners' Federation, and as such, they accepted it. (Cheers.) He told the Attorney-General and the Government that he and every other miners' representative would do their utmost to prevent any owner from working any mine with blackleg labour during this dispute (Cheers).

"DO YOUR DAMNEDEST."

Mr. J. Jones (Silvertown, Lab.) said that if they were going to have this sort of language, the Attorney-General would find that they had bigger cards to play than he imagined. (Cheers.) "Now that you have declared war upon us," he said, "by these Regulations, we say to you, 'Do your damnedest; we are out to fight'." (Cheers.)

The Regulation was carried by 317 votes to 95.

Mr. Lansbury (Bow and Bromley, Lab.) moved to leave out Regulation 21 which deals with acts likely to cause mutiny or disaffection or to impede measures essential to the public safety or the life of the community.

Mr. Kirkwood (Dumbarton and Clydebank, Lab.) in seconding, declared that the Government were trying by these Regulations to crush liberty which no power could ever crush. Several passages in the honourable member's speech caused much laughter, which led Mr. Kirkwood to exclaim:—"I wish this was a laughing matter. I know where I may find myself within a week—in jail. (Loud laughter.) I must tell the House now that one of the members wrote me telling me that he was going to raise the matter with Mr. Speaker. He was one of the Derbyshire members, a gallant captain. What happened I cannot tell, but I told him, "Raise the matter and get the Home Secretary to arrest me and jail me if he will, because what I said in Durham I say here or anywhere else, and will bear the consequences." (Renewed laughter). Labour would not sell its manhood, nor would it surrender, but he appealed to honourable members to choose whom they would serve—God or mammon.

REGULATIONS NECESSARY.

Sir D. Hogg, replying to points raised said it was an accurate interpretation of the proviso to the Regulaton to say that anybody who was merely engaged in taking part in a strike or peacefully persuading any other person to take part in a strike was not committing an offence under the Regulation, but the persuasion must be peaceful. (Hear, hear). Anything in the nature of intimidation or violence was not peaceful and was not permitted under the Regulation.

The amendment was rejected by 337 votes to 96—majority 241.

Mr. Thurtle (Shoreditch Lab.) moved the omission of Regulation 22, which deals with the prohibition of meetings and processions which may cause a breach of the peace or promote disaffection.

Sir D. Hogg said that the demands on the police were necessarily so great that it would be most unfair to increase them more than could possibly be avoided.

Mr. Barker (Abertillery, Lab.) said the name of the Government would be written in blood if they were not careful. They were overriding the elementary rights of the people.

The debate was then adjourned.

HIGH COURT

A LOVER'S FUTILE REVENGE

UNSUCCESSFUL CHARGE AGAINST FATHER-IN-LAW

"The responsibility for such love-affairs must unquestionably lie in the main, not on the girl of 13, but on the man of 40," observed, the Hon. Mr. Justice Mudgaonker, on the Appellate Side of the High Court, in dismissing the revisional application of a disappointed lover against the District Magistrate's order dismissing his complaint of defamation against the girl's father who had crossed his path.

The petitioner, Vasudeo Janardhan Setbhai who was a "Hundekari" (i.e. a carting and Commission Agent) at Kopergaon Station in Ahmednagar District, wanted to marry a 13-year old daughter of Vasudeo Narayan Ghatpande, the Station Master at the same station, and had been receiving love-letters from her. The father refused to have him as his son-in-law and circulated a report among some persons that the petitioner had spoiled his daughter. The petitioner, thereupon, sent a telegram to their common superior, the District Traffic Superintendent, asking permission to prosecute the Station Master and suggesting that he should be dismissed from service. In submitting his explanation, to the D. T. S., the Station Master alleged that the petitioner was a man of bad character and that his services should be dispensed with. As a result of this dispute, the D. T. S. dismissed, not the Station Master, but the petitioner. The latter then lodged a complaint before the District Magistrate of Ahmednagar charging the Station Master, under Section 500 of the Indian Penal Code, with defamation based on the letters written by the latter to the D. T. S. as well as on the oral statements made by him to others.

JUSTIFIED IN SELF-INTEREST.

The Magistrate held that as the statements made by the accused referred to the reprehensible conduct of the complainant in entering into correspondence with his young daughter about their proposed marriage, the accused was justified in making those allegations, and was protected by exception 9 to Section 499 of the Penal Code which says: "It is not defamation to make an imputation on the character, of another, provided that the imputation be made in good faith for the protection of the interests of the person making it or of of any other person, or for the public good." On these grounds, the Magistrate dismissed the complainant.

The petitioner then made the present application to the High Court against the order.

It was argued by Mr. J. G. Rele, counsel for the petitioner, that as a matter of fact it was the girl of 13 who was making love to this man of 40, and not "vice versa," and therefore there was no necessity or justification for the accused to make any allegations against the petitioner, even if it was to protect his own or his daughter's interests. Consequently, counsel submitted, the case against the accused did not fall within exception 9 of Section 499.

In dismissing the application, his Lordship dealt with the point made by the petitioner's counsel about the girl taking the initiative.

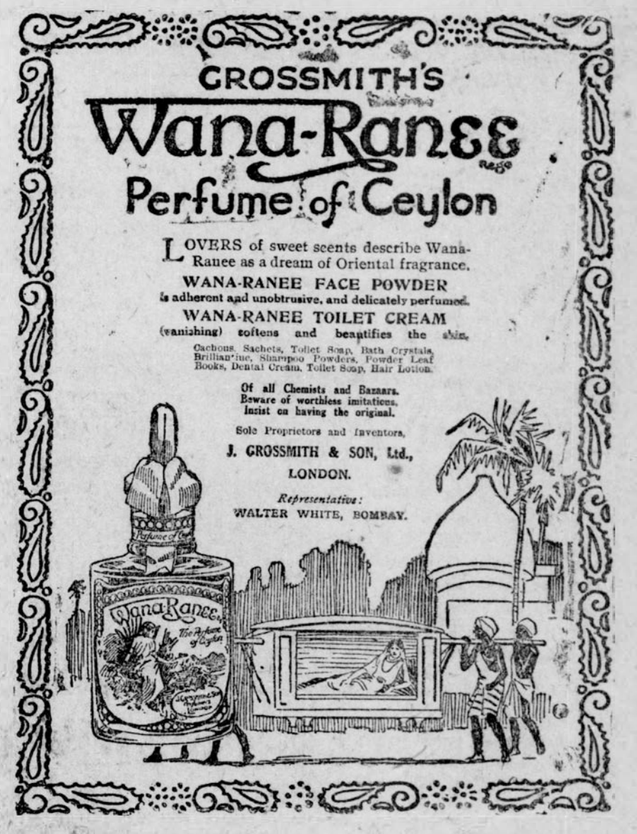
"The responsibility for such love-affairs," remarked his Lordship, "must unquestionably lie in the main, not on the girl of 13, but on the man of 40. The accused Station Master acted entirely within the law in defending himself to his superiors against the complainant's suggestion to dismiss him." His Lordship agreed with the Magistrate that the complainant had filed this complaint merely in revenge for his own dismissal, and that the case fell within the exception. The application was therefore dismissed.

ISLAMIA COLLEGE GOVERNING BODY

CAUSE OF SIR ABDUR RAHIM'S RESIGNATION

CALCUTTA, June 1.

The report that Sir Abdur Rahim has resigned from the governing body of the Islamia College is confirmed in well-informed circles. Enquiries go to show that Sir Abdur Rahim resigned because he felt the Board of Governors could not efficiently perform its duty without taking an active part in the selection of the staff of the College, and that the Board could not hold itself responsible for the educational policy of the college with a staff provided by the Government. Sir Abdur Rahim is said to hold that having regard to the peculiar conditions surrounding the problem of Moslem education in Bengal the staff must be such as would uphold the ideals for which the Governing Body stood. The staff, it is reported, has been selected by the Education Member the Hon. Mr. J. Donald in consultation with the Director of Public Instruction. It includes one or two Hindu professors.—Free Press of India.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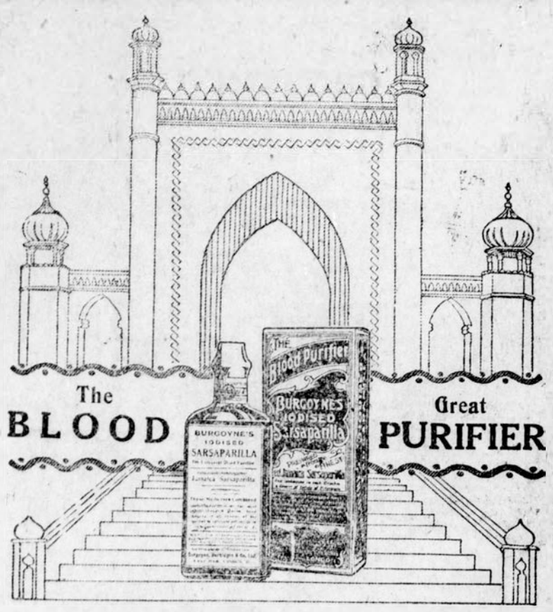

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FAILURE OF RIFF PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

ABDUL KERIM NOT TO BLAME.

In view of the sinister attempt made in Franco-Spanish quarters to foist the blame on Abdul Kerim for the failure of the recent negotiations for peace in Morocco, the following statement issued on May 1st by Capt. Gordon Canning, Chairman, Riff Committee, will be read with interest:—

THE POSSIBLE FAILURE OF THE OUDJDA NEGOTIATIONS.

It will be recalled that on the presentation of the Franco-Spanish peace terms about the 11th April, several English newspapers stated that the conditions were more applicable to a routed enemy than to one who could still dispose of strong well organized forces. The Riff Committee, at the commencement of the negotiation, issued a warning that there were many difficulties before peace could be arranged, and that there were many suspicions aroused owing to the hurried way this conference had been announced. It will not be out of place to repeat once more that the nomination of the delegations took place before the announcement of the peace terms, and that in this announcement certain conditions had been added which had not been put before the Riff intermediary in advance. This is an obvious diplomatic action to put the rejection of the peace terms entirely at the door of the Riff delegation. However, "Le Petit Parisien" of 26-4-26 acknowledged this fact, and agreed that the Riff delegation in conversations at El Aioun had demonstrated a real desire for peace. This paper is practically the representative of the Quai d'Orsay.

Again, the "Quotidien," which represents the Cartel, on the 27-4-26 in an article by Henri Guernut questioned whether France and Spain really desired to make peace when they had added certain harsh conditions, which had not been incorporated in the July peace offer. "L'Oeuvre" of 29-4-26 had an article by M. C. Bougle, who had sounded the opinions of various individuals in Morocco. This writer stated that "the whole world knows that Abdul Kerim has for a long time asked nothing else than to discuss peace." He also considers that the exile of Abdul Kerim is not only absurd, but a political error. Is it not better, he asks, for France to work in conjunction with the Riff Leader in the future organisation of the Riff and the carrying out the peace? He quotes Marechal Lyautey with his famous words "Adversaire d'hier, collaborateur de demain." An opinion with which M. Steeg is entirely in agreement.

PEACE CONDITIONS ANALYSED.

In the peace conditions there are two points which one can call absurd, (1) the occupation of strategical points; (2) the exile of Abdul Kerim.

(1) As M. Guernut writes, the Riffians say "Why not ask for our capitulation straightaway; this will be quite clear, we shall know how to reply? The conversations can result only in peace or in continuation of war; if the former, an advance by the European forces is unnecessary, if by chance you think from the bottom of your heart that such terms as you propose can never be accepted by the Riff and further warfare will be necessary, well, it is an easy way to capture our possessions!"

(2) Abdul Kerim has proved during four years his power of authority over the Riff and Djebala tribes. Every traveller to the Riff has experienced it. Even the last, M. Alexander Langlet, in the "Manchester Guardian" 29-4-26, states that the Riff leader's authority is absolute and that you can sleep by the roadside in the Riff without danger, whereas such a thing is quite impossible in the French and Spanish zones. If the tribes chose Abdul Kerim to rule them in peace and in war, it is neither for France, nor for Spain, to say no. The prestige of Abdul Kerim is alone capable of disarming the tribes, and carrying out a peace treaty. The underlying motive of the demand for Abdul Kerim's exile is the hope that the Riff will become disintegrated and disunited, and that in a few months time, when the Riff has been partially disarmed, Spain will find a pretext to invade the Riff on a fresh military venture.

There is little necessity to talk about the lack of humanity of Abdul Kerim if he refuses to hand over his prisoners. The French and Spanish have refused consistently to allow a medical mission to enter the Riff to attend the Riffi wounded.

SUZERAINTY OF SULTAN.

If Abdul Kerim recognises the treaty of Algeciras he recognises the temporal suzerainty of the Sultan over the Riff,—an authority, which has not been recognised since the foundation of the Idrisside Sultanate at Fez in 800 A.D. There is no author, Arab, French, English, Spanish, who, having studied the history of Morocco or travelled in the country, has refuted or can refute this statement.

I send out this expose of the situation in case of eventual failure. In that case the French and Spanish Press may do their utmost to prove to the world that the blame of failure lies on the Riffis themselves and on the selfish ambitions of the Riff leader. I therefore wish to forestall them and to explain in a moderate way the Riff cause, and to put the facts in a true light.

I would also like to bring to your notice the following statement of one of the Spanish representatives at Oudja, which was made to a Frenchman:—"Spain requires French aid in Morocco, but France requires Spanish aid at Geneva." The truth of this statement was fully brought home to me during my negotiations in Paris last December, and it was one of the reasons to which I assigned at that time my failure to bring about peace pourparlers.

IS IT THE HAT?

Some women would have you believe that beauty is merely a matter of hats. When a hat suits her, they say, a woman always looks pretty and fresh. Pretty—perhaps. But fresh? Well, that depends. Put the most charming hat in the world above a pallid face, with tired lustre-lacking eyes, drawn cheeks and bloodless lips, and it will fail to impart any suggestion of youthful bloom, but on the contrary, will accentuate the haggardness.

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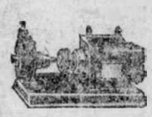

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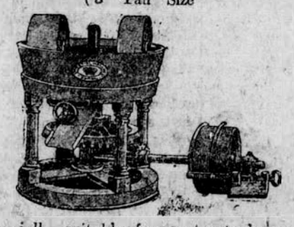

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THE ANDHRA PATRIKA writes: "We received on 7-11-1923 from V. K. Satagopacharlar, Tiruttani a letter (published in our issue of 12-11-23), predicting that Mahatmaji will be released on 5-2-1924 at 7 a. m. It so happened. We heartily commend the marvellous capabilities of his astrologer to the public.

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NEWS FROM SIND.

CONGRESS CANDIDATES' GOOD PROSPECTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD (SIND), May 25.

An addition to the Congress candidates, seeking entry to the Councils at the forthcoming Legislative elections, is announced in the declared intention of Mr. Abdul Jabar, Pleader, Vice-President Hyderabad Cantonment Board, Councillor and member of "Reform Party" in Hyderabad Municipality and President Khilafat Committee Hyderabad, to contest Mahomedan constituency in Hyderabad District, of which Mr. Noor Mahomed is one of the sitting members. The chances of Mr. Abdul Jabar of winning a seat appear to be greater than that of Mr. Noor Mahomed, who at the last election had sought entry under Swarajist colours.

Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram, of "Hindustan Times" of Delhi, another Congress candidate for the Non-Mahomedan constituency of Lower Sind, is reported to be gaining firmer ground among the electors. He has just issued a manifesto that he is not seeking election on any communal or class support but on his own personal merits. This statement has brought round in his favour several waves. His record of service is a sure passport for his election. The position of Mr. Durgadas B. Advani, is being seriously consolidated, although his opponent, Mr. Jamshed N. R. Mehta, is also a towering figure nowadays in Karachi and has to be reckened with. So far, however, the position of Mr. Advani, appears invulnerable. Another new Congress entrant is Mr. Tikamdas Wadhumal, Bar-at-Law of Hyderabad and Karachi. He is seeking entry to the Assembly. He is also reported to be receiving strong support. If communal difference of Amil and non-Amil do not enter in the consideration of electors in Upper Sind, he will surely top the list.

LIQUOR TRAFFIC

Mr. Narayandas Anandjee has declared his intention to move at the forthcoming meeting of the Excise Committee of Karachi, "that in accordance with the desire expressed in the application of residents of Serai Quarter, the beer shop situated on Hassanali Effendi Road be closed at the expiry of the present license."

PROGRESS OF CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT.

That the co-operative movement is making very good progress in Sind is evident from the dividend of 7 per cent. declared last week by the Khudabadi Amil Co-operative Bank Ltd. and 6 per cent. declared by the Mirpurkhas Central District Co-operative Bank. The latter institute commenced business only last year.

Mr. Kewalram, son of Diwan Dayaram Gidmal is proceeding to Europe to study co-operation.

KHAIRPUR AFFAIRS

It is announced that His Highness the Mir of Khairpur has now paid up his promised contribution of Rs. 15,000 to the Bombay Mahomedan Educational Conference of Poona.

A rumour is current that the *sanads* and other treaty documents of great importance to the State at this juncture, are missing.

WEDDING INTERRUPTED THROUGH COMEDY OF ERRORS

A wedding of two girls in the same house in Khairpur was arranged. The girls to be married were sisters and the bridegrooms were brothers. When the bridegrooms with their party arrived in the brides' house for the wedding and as initial rites of putting on ivory bangles on the bridges were proceeding the elder among the bride sisters was duly equipped with this ornamentation and the younger one was half way through, the bridegroom-elect of the younger sister was revealed a squint. The brides' parents immediately protested during this rite and refused to give over the younger bride in marriage as they said, that at the time of engagement another boy had been substituted and shown to them. The parents of the bridegrooms refused to marry only one son and take away one bride only. The wedding for which everything was ready did not take place.

GIRL CHILD SOLD FOR FOUR ANNAS.

For kidnapping a girl nine months old from a Dharamsallah at Hyderabad, who was sleeping in the arms of her parents who had arrived from Nawakshah, and selling her for four annas only, Partaksing, a released inmate from Dharwar Juvenile Jail has been sentenced to 2 years' imprisonment.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY

LAST YEAR'S WORK.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, May 31.

The report of the working of the Ahmedabad City Municipality during the year ending March 31st, 1926, has now been published.

It is stated in the report that the general body of the Corporation transacted 1236 items of business during its 51 sittings. While the managing and other sub-committees transacted 3,816 items during the course of the year. Out of the 60 members of the Corporation only one Mr. Kuberdas Modi attended all the meetings of the general body, while Mr. Vallbhbhai Patel, the president and three other members attended all meetings but one. 21 members attended less then two-thirds of all the meetings while one member, Mr. K. S. Vakil, the Educational Inspector Northern Division, did not attend any meeting at all.

The total income of the Municipality during the year under report was Rs. 29,33,161 or Rs. 95,042 more than the previous year; while the expenditure was Rs. 33,28,560 that is Rs. 10,22,701 more than the last year. Out of the grant of Rs. 4 lakhs for Municipal school buildings, Rs. 3 lakhs have already been spent.

A new vegetable market was constructed during the year, at a cost of Rs. 1,18,762. There are 86 stalls and the market is fitted with electric installation. The Jamalpur and Kankana Town Planning Schemes were enforced in areas of 250 and 431 acres respectively. The Town Planning Committee recommended the General Board to sanction the demolition of the fort surrounding the City but no definite decision was arrived at.

The Municipality collected 93 per cent. of the taxes during the year while the collection in the previous year was 90 per cent. Rs. 1,05,692 being in arrears. Rs. 1,54,392 were spent after lighting the city during the year.

There were altogether 14,926 students—10,752 boys and 4,174 girls—in the Municipal Schools. That constituted only 5.4 per cent. of the total population. Out of the number there were 2,534 Muslim boys and 859 girls. This was the situation although education is imparted quite free without levying any fees. The Municipality has expressed its desire to make primary education compulsory in the city and sanction of the Government has been asked therefor. The average daily attendance of the students was 14,484.

The report of which this is a short summary was presented to the general board of the Corporation by Mr. Vallabhbhai, the president at an ordinary meeting held at Gandhi Hall on the 27th instant, and it was unanimously adopted without any discussion either in favour of or against it.

"SCANDALOUS."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE".

Sir,—In your paper dated the 13th, in the leaderette under caption "Scandalous", there appears an incorrect statement that "the marriage has caused a good deal of sensation in the local Saraswat community to which the parties belong."

This is an inaccurate statement and needs a correction in view of the fact that there is an essential difference between the Saraswat and the Gowd Saraswat communities. In fact, as appears from the letter of Mr. S. D. Nadkarni in the local paper "Vichari", the contracting parties are Mr. L. H. Prabhu, a pleader from Honawar, and the bride's father, Mr. Varty, are both of them Gowd Saraswats as distinguished from Saraswats.

I, therefore, request you to publish this correction in the interest of the Saraswat community as a whole, who of late have been dragged unnecessarily to the public notice without justification by the "Kanara News." Yours, etc.,

A CORRESPONDENT.

Karwar, May 15.

FROM LETTERS TO EDITOR.

Mr. M. A. Chiklay appeals to all religiously inclined Kokni Muslims to give financial help for the re-building of the Jamli Mohulla Mosque.

A LANE USED AS LATRINE.

Mr. D. G. Savarkar points out that the Nikadbari Lane on the Girgaum Road has been used by the public as a urinal and the watch of policemen only for two hours has not gone far to improve the insanitary condition of the lane.

THE GUILT OF STARVATION.

A Matunga Resident narrates a pathetic incident of two mill-operatives being dealt severe blows by an officiail of a Dadar mill for their only guilt of imploring him to give them their wages earlier than the day fixed, they being under notice.

HYDRO-ELECTRIC WORKS IN KATHIAWAR.

Mr. V. U. Parekh of Vartej is confident about the possibility of erecting Hydro-Electric Works in the Junagadh State. He states that large amount of water, which is practically wasted, on the hills of the Girnars, can be utilised for the supply of cheap electric power to industrial concerns and railways in Kathiawar as also for irrigation purposes. He appeals to the Junagadh Durbar to move into the matter.

VIRAR PASSENGERS' INCONVENIENCE.

Mr. R. V. Pandit complains that there are very scanty facilities offered by the railway authorities to the passengers going to and from Virar. In the busy hours of morning and evening there are trains at long intervals. He adds that requisitions of passengers in the past have fallen on deaf ears.

NEED FOR FOREIGN PROPAGANDA.

"D. G.", commenting on Dr. Sunderland's articles on the subject of Foreign Propaganda published in 'The Chronicle", says that there being gross colour prejudices against coloured people in America, India's efforts to do propaganda in the United States will take root after strenuous struggles since Indians will have to prepare ground by eradicating the colour prejudice.

PROTECTION OF COWS.

"Khaskar Bande-Khoda", writing from Seoni, says that the killing of cows should be discouraged for the simple reason that she is a useful animal. A large number of children are brought up on cow's milk. He adds the testimony of Lord Zoroaster who called upon his followers to protect the cow.

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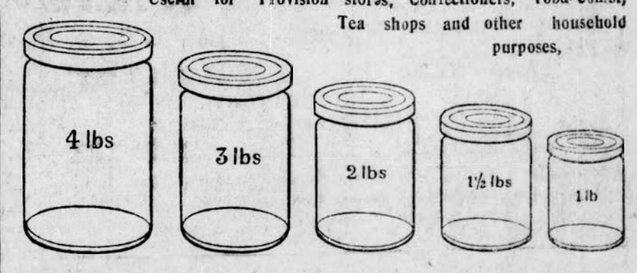

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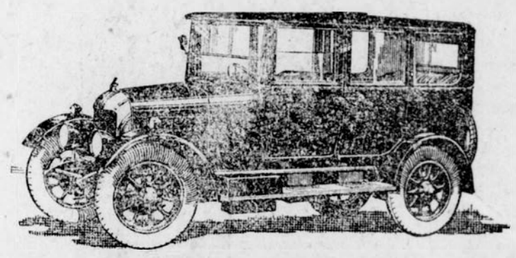

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